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Released by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

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REPORT

of Central Statistical Board of State Planning Commission, D. P. R. K.

Supplement to NEW KOREA
No. 3 ☆ March 1958

INFORMATION

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TO THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL LEVELS, GOVERNMENT BODIES, AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND THEIR LEADING PERSONNEL AND ALL MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

Summing-up of the Work in the Rural Economy to Implement the Decisions of the December Plenum (1956) of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Tasks for 1958.

Results of the Meetings of Agricultural Co-operative Activists in Every Province Summarized at a Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party.

In accordance with the decisions of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, meetings of agricultural co-operative activists took place in every province from December 10, 1957 to January 9 this year to sum up the implementation of the decisions of the December Plenum (1956) of the Central Committee of the Party in the field of the rural economy and to discuss tasks and measures for 1958.

The meetings of agricultural co-operative activists in every province proceeded under the guidance of Comrades Kim Il Sung, Choi Yong Kun, Pak Jung Ai, Kim Il, Nam Il, Kim Chang Man and Lim Hai, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, and of Comrades Li Hyo Soon and Li Jong Ok, alternate members of the Presidium.

In each province, meetings were held according to four regional divisions (plain area, intermediate area, mountainous area and coastal area). Each meeting had 3 or 4 sessions lasting for four days.

Managers of all agricultural co-operatives and chairmen of the primary Party organizations attended the meetings. Also present at the meetings were members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, co-chairmen of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, leaders of social organizations, directors and deputy directors of the departments of the Party Central Committee, all ministers (directors) of all ministries (bureaus), vice-ministers, Korean ambassadors to foreign countries, scientists and specialists, chairmen, vice-chairmen and heads of departments of all provincial (city), town (district) and county Party committees and of people's committees, chairmen of Ri (township) Party committees and people's committees and leading personnel of Party organizations of all levels, of government bodies and of agricultural institutions, all of them numbering more than 40,000.

In every province, the meetings of agricultural co-operative activists correctly summed up successes and experiences gained in the course of the struggle for the implementation of the national economic plan for 1957, and discussed creative suggestions and measures for the further consolidation of the victories won in the socialist transformation of agriculture and a further development of agriculture by successfully carrying out the tasks for 1958 in the farming.

Considering that the meetings of agricultural co-operative activists in every province scored expected successes and that the matters discussed at these meetings are of great importance for the further progress of agri-

culture, the Central Committee of the Party announces the results of the meetings.

I

All reports and speeches made at the activists' meetings in all provinces affirmed that the self-sacrificing struggle of the Party organizations of all levels, government bodies, agricultural institutions, and their leading personnel and of the entire agricultural co-operative members in support of the correct agricultural policy of the Party, and, especially, the strenuous struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the December Plenum (1956) of the Central Committee of the Party have resulted in the attainment of signal successes in all branches of agriculture.

The agricultural co-operativization which signifies a great revolutionary change in agriculture entered upon the last stage of its completion in the year 1957.

As of the end of December 1957, 95.6 per cent of the entire peasant households in the country were incorporated into agricultural co-operatives and 94 per cent of total farm land was brought under co-operative farming.

Here is a table showing the progress of agricultural co-operation in each province.

Growth of Co-ops

No.	Provinces	As of the end of March 1957		As of the end of 1957	
		Number of co-ops	Farm households in co-ops out of the total (%)	Number of co-ops	Farm households in co-ops out of the total (%)
1	Pyongyang city	70	62	82	96
2	South Pyongan	2,791	91	2,809	98
3	North Pyongan	2,248	88	2,273	94
4	Jagang	984	81	997	94
5	South Hwanghai	2,425	79	2,573	97
6	North Hwanghai	1,899	89	1,940	96
7	Kangwon	1,232	85	1,150	95
8	South Hamkyung	2,053	92	2,043	96
9	North Hamkyung	1,297	82	1,262	96
10	Ryanggang	668	76	693	89
11	Kaesong city	226	79	210	95
	Total	15,893	85	16,052	95.6

As shown on the table, agricultural co-operation, in the main, has been completed in every province and in every district.

Our countryside has been transformed into the socialist countryside where co-operative economy, in place of scattered individual farming, prevails and triumph of socialism in the countryside has become decisive.

Since the first day when the Party proposed agricultural co-operative movement to meet the objective requirements of the political and economic development in our country after the war, it has consistently adhered to the basic principle of strict voluntariness of peasants in the organization and growth of agricultural co-operatives.

Labouring peasants led by Party members in the countryside have positively stood for the policy of the Party in relation to agricultural co-operation, and, especially, the immense superiority, displayed by the already formed co-operatives, stimulated boundlessly the peasants to join the co-ops on a mass scale.

Our agricultural co-operatives, formed in accordance with the full voluntary will of the peasants striving for socialism, are a socialist form of economy.

Party organizations of all levels, government bodies, agricultural institutions and their leading personnel and the management staff of co-ops have carried out faithfully the policy of the Party for keeping the numerical

growth of co-ops in line with qualitative consolidation.

Though it is short since they began to make development, agricultural co-operatives, under the correct guidance of the Party, have accumulated experiences in their creative endeavour and made steady progress and strengthened themselves organizationally and economically.

Agricultural co-operatives have consolidated their material and technical foundation, by introducing advanced technique and undertaking nature remaking; developed co-operative economy in a planned and diversified way; established and strengthened in every way the socialist principle and order within themselves; and waged a strenuous struggle to protect the socialist gains from the encroachment of the class enemy. As a result, agricultural co-operatives have gained in strength and scope.

The great victory in the agricultural co-operation made it possible to heal successfully in a short space of time the severe wounds the countryside sustained during the war. It has also served as a decisive guarantee for further developing agricultural productive forces and for swiftly improving the life of peasants.

The practical life through co-operative economy has convincingly proved that the road to it is the only correct one for the peasants.

Production and incomes of agricultural co-operatives are on a systematic increase. According to the data on the settlement of accounts in 1957, the average grain harvest of each co-op household in the country as a whole was 12 per cent greater than in 1956; potatoes, 46 per cent; and output of other farm produce, 35 per cent.

Consequently, last year agricultural co-operatives could accumulate over twice as much common funds — common reserves and social and cultural funds — as in 1956; and put aside 100,000 tons more grains for chemical fertilizers, seeds, fodder and other production expenditure. Yet the average share of each household was 1,742 kg in grain, 434 kg in potatoes and 13,703 won in cash.

This means the share of grain by each household in 1957 was 8 per cent greater than in 1956, 22 per cent in potatoes and 44 per cent in cash.

In addition to the incomes from co-operative economy, in 1957 co-op members earned in kind and cash more than in 1956 from various kinds of their individual side-lines.

Quite a few co-operatives scored phenomenal achievements in production. In such co-operatives, more grain and cash were distributed as share.

In the Yunpoong Agricultural Co-operative in Sookchun County of South Pyongan Province, each household received on an average 7,620 kg of grain and 2,600 won in cash, and in the Soho Agricultural Co-operative in Dongshin County of Jagang Province, each household got as its share an average of 1,100 kg of grain and 100,600 won in cash.

Now in many rural villages one can hear the simple voices of the peasants:

"Heaps of rice are mountainous; beneficence is abundant."

In these simple voices is manifested the joy of our peasants who are seeking their happy, new life through co-operative economy and their firm determination to follow more faithfully the path indicated by the Party.

Now members of agricultural co-operatives are living far better than when they were individual peasants. Especially, the question of poor peasants, who made up 30 per cent of the entire peasants immediately after the armistice, has been solved in the main, and the living of most of them is as good as middle or well-to-do middle peasants.

Superiority of co-operative economy has also been clearly proved in mountainous districts where land was lean and poor peasants made up a greater proportion.

While making efforts to increase grain output, a considerable number of agricultural co-operatives in mountainous districts, upholding the call of the Party to make the most of mountains, developed in a diversified way stock breeding, sericulture and other side-lines suitable for the localities, and they have attained no less achievements than the advanced agricultural co-operatives in lowlands have gained.

Mangsan, Sungchun and other five counties in South Pyongan Province, which lie in mountainous regions, used to undergo an acute shortage of provisions, and poor peasants there had made up a greater proportion. But the situation in these counties has begun to make radical change since agricultural co-operation started. Last year each household in these counties received on an average

1,967 kg of grain and 32,000 won in cash as its share. They have now 18,000 tons of grain in surplus.

Such instances can also be found in many places in other provinces.

Agricultural co-operatives have further fortified the material foundation of co-operative economy, which constitutes the basic factor in the further improvement in the life of their members. As a result, they are now in a position to carry on uninterruptedly extended reproduction.

Last year, agricultural co-operatives accumulated more than 170,000 tons of grains, more than 10,000 tons of potatoes, and 1.9 billion won in cash for their common reserves and social and cultural funds.

Accumulation of each household has increased sharply: grain, 85 per cent above 1956; cash, 51 per cent greater than in 1956.

Such a swift increase in reserve funds has been made possible by the absolute growth in production and incomes and by the definite rise of reserve rate.

In the past when the living standards were not high in general, peasants spent their incomes chiefly on stabilizing and improving their life, and therefore they could not reserve much for their common funds. But, now that the situation has radically changed, the correct line to be followed by co-operatives is to set aside more of their harvests and earnings to raise gradually the rate of common reserve funds.

Last year, agricultural co-operatives added to their holdings various big and medium farming implements such as animal-drawn weeders, engine thrashers, carts, fodder cutters, and many other means of production. They also built many buildings for production and many public cultural establishments.

At present common property of agricultural co-operatives is worth 41 billion won. It means an increase of 37 per cent over 1956; on the average, 2,560,000 won for each co-operative and 44,000 won for each household.

In this way our agricultural co-operatives have helped peasants to improve their life and created a large common property in the short period, less than four years since they started with almost nothing from the severe war-ruins. This fact is clear evidence of how great achievements we have scored in the struggle for the socialist transformation of agriculture and for the swift progress of agricultural productive forces.

Our agricultural co-operatives have made remarkable progress not only in the economic aspect but also in the organizational and political aspects.

Agricultural co-operative members are more firmly convinced of the superiority of co-operatives through their new life ensured by co-operative economy; they are willing to entrust their future destiny to co-ops, and determined to protect and develop them.

Survivals of old ideology are being gradually eliminated from among the masses of co-op members; ideology of collectivism is being fostered in them; and their socialist moral of comradeship, solidarity and mutual aid and co-operation are progressing with each passing day. And they are taking a more active part in collective labour; they cherish common property; and the spirit of the builders of socialism is prevailing among them.

Numbers of management staff members and leading personnel of agricultural co-operatives have considerably enhanced their political and business standards and gained a great deal of valuable experiences in their practical life through co-operative economy.

With the socialist transformation of agriculture, every description of practice of exploitation which was inevitable in the days of individual farming and the cause of poverty in the countryside are being eliminated once and for all.

In our countryside, a fresh upswing is seen in production, and socialist culture is also flowering.

In the post-war days, the net-work of common education has been rapidly expanded in the countryside. Especially, many educational establishments for agro-technique have been opened, and the educational system for adults has been in general put in order and reinforced.

In accordance with the policy of our Party on the strengthening of the position of the countryside, over 80,000 graduates of junior and senior middle schools and many demobilized soldiers have been sent to the countryside. Over 7,000 agro-technique research circles embracing 110,000 co-op members have been formed in the countryside with those middle school graduates and ex-servicemen as the centre. There are altogether over 50,000 cultural circles of literature, art, physical culture, etc. with a membership of some one million. And these cultural circles help their members raise their cultural standard.

All this serves to show clearly that millions of peasant masses, who are being changed into healthy builders of socialism in the countryside which has undergone socialist transformation, are eagerly striving to make rapid progress technically and culturally.

With the consolidation and progress of agricultural co-operatives and with the swift improvement in the life of peasants, the countryside is removing gradually its old appearance; construction of a new socialist cultural countryside has begun.

Production establishments such as stalls, silk-worm breeding rooms and storehouses for common use and cultural and public health establishments such as House of Culture, library, nursery, kindergarten and clinic have been built in great numbers in the countryside, while construction of dwelling houses is going on on an extensive scale. More than 30,000 houses have already been built.

This is clear evidence that peasants are giving their positive support to the policy of our Party on rural construction aimed at altering, step by step, yet radically the appearance of the countryside.

The above-mentioned successes in the socialist transformation of agriculture have provided us with conditions for further increasing agricultural production and for further promoting the material welfare of labouring folk.

The position of our Party in the countryside has been unprecedentedly strengthened, and worker-peasant alliance, which is the political foundation of the people's democratic system in our country and the motive power of the victory in our revolution, has gained in might and strength on socialist lines.

The Central Committee of the Party notes with satisfaction the facts that the agricultural co-operative movement has triumphed under the guidance of the Party, that agricultural co-operatives have been strengthened organizationally and economically and are making swift progress, that material and cultural standards of co-op members have markedly improved, and that cultural revolution in the countryside is successfully proceeding.

All success in the socialist transformation of agriculture signifies a splendid victory in the policy of our Party.

II

On the basis of the great victory in the socialist transformation of agriculture and of the successful carrying out of the post-war Three-Year National Economic Plan, in 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, a sweeping upsurge in production has arisen in every branch of our agriculture.

In 1957 we experienced not only an unprecedented drought which lasted for more than three months, but also the damage by flood, frost and other natural calamities in some places. Nevertheless, the grain output amounted to 3,200,000 tons. This was an epoch-making increase in production, 11.4 per cent over 1956, the year of the highest yield in our country, and 32 per cent over the pre-liberation year 1944.

The output of potatoes also grew to 1,200,000 tons, 27 per cent greater than 1956. And the total amount of grain output in 1957 comes to 3,500,000 tons, if potatoes are converted into grain.

With an increase of 1,000,000 tons of grain as against 1954, the first year of the Post-war Three-Year Plan, and 330,000 tons as against 1956, we have laid a solid foundation for securing self-sufficient food-stuffs. Through the only four years of struggle after the three years of war which had brought severe damage to our agriculture, the output of grain increased 21 per cent compared with the pre-war level. Thus the most important and acute food problem has been completely solved. This signifies a brilliant success attained in our agriculture.

Such an achievement was possible due to the incessant strengthening of the material and technical foundation of agriculture on the basis of the priority development of heavy industry and due to the wide-scale introduction of advanced agro-technique relying on the superiority of agricultural co-operatives.

In the post-war days, the facilities of irrigation and river-dyke systems which are of decisive significance for the development of agricultural production in our country have been continually expanded.

Already in the Three-Year Plan period, the large-scale Pyongnam Irrigation System and other state-run irrigation projects with 87,000 hectares of irrigated areas, and privately-run irrigation facilities with 47,000 hectares of irrigated areas were completed. To-

gether with the expansion of over 24,000 hectares of irrigated areas in 1957, the total irrigated areas have been expanded from 227,000 hectares to over 385,000 hectares during the years 1954-1957.

Accordingly, after the war the share of paddy fields out of the total acreage under plough has grown from 24.3 per cent to 26.3 per cent, while the area of irrigated fields out of the total paddy fields increased from 52 per cent to 77 per cent.

In 1957, the river-dyke and anti-erosion works were also carried out successfully, resulting in the expansion of about 50,000 hectares of areas of protected lands. As a result, the total areas of protected lands in the post-war days increased from 88,000 hectares to 295,000 hectares.

All the irrigation and river-dyke projects, whether they were large-scale ones built with the state funds or medium and small-scale ones with the funds of agricultural co-ops, were carried out as the movement of the entire Party and people.

Not only workers and peasants but also a considerable number of office employees, students and armymen took part in irrigation and river-dyke projects.

Moreover, the working class in our country unfolded vigorous emulation campaign for ensuring the successful carrying out of the projects by producing and supplying in time steel, cement, lumber, motors, pumps and other equipment and materials for pumping stations.

Restoration and reclamation of the lands, the fundamental means of production in agriculture, were also actively carried out. As a result, in the post-war years our countryside newly obtained tens of thousands of hectares of orchards, mulberry-fields and meadows, and in addition, more than 30,000 hectares of dry and paddy fields have been expanded.

Many agricultural co-ops obtained several thousand hectares of new lands by carrying out such land adjustment as levelling the boundary of dry fields and the paths of paddy fields.

About 10,000 hectares of barren lands in Miroodeung, Shinkye and other districts have come to be gradually turned into fertile ones by applying slaked lime.

The machine-hire stations in our country have been set up chiefly in plains where a shortage of draught animals are keenly felt, thus offering a great help in farming.

The farm-implements factories in Kiyang and other places produced in 1957 a considerable number of animal-drawn weeders, threshers, winnowers and other improved farming implements for the peasants. Consequently the labour efficiency has been markedly enhanced.

With the rehabilitation and expansion of our chemical fertilizer factories including the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the supply of chemical fertilizer in 1957 amounted to 298,000 tons, which means an increase of 80,000 tons compared with that of 1956.

One of the most important factors for the rapid increase of grain output in 1957 lies in the fact that, along with the rapid development of co-operative economy, various kinds of advanced farming methods were actively introduced and applied in farming.

A renovation took place in 1957 in rice cultivation of paddy fields with the introduction of the cold-bed seedling method, the most advanced method in growing seedlings on dry beds, besides the dry-bed and mixed seedling methods. The areas in which the cold-bed seedlings were transplanted reached 10.7 per cent of the total areas of paddy fields, 22 per cent in South Pyongan Province and the areas transplanted with the cold-bed seedlings, dry-bed seedlings and mixed seedlings have grown from 2 per cent to 57 per cent in the post-war days.

By cultivating cold-bed seedlings, a great success has been achieved in the increase of production which was unthinkable in the past.

According to the data collected throughout the country, the per hectare yield of cold-bed seedlings exceeded that of ordinary seedlings by 75 per cent, and that of dry-bed seedlings by 36 per cent.

The Dooam Agricultural Co-op in Kangnam County, South Pyongan Province, harvested an average of 7,200 kilograms per hectare on 50 hectares of paddy fields on which cold-bed seedlings were transplanted; the Kooam Agricultural Co-op, Baichun County, South Hwanghai Province which applied cold-bed seedlings on 52 hectares of paddy fields, or 60 per cent of the total acreage, harvested high yields amounting to an average of 6 tons on the paddy fields which produced in the past only 2,700 kilograms per hectare.

The cold-bed seedlings showed a high yield compared with the ordinary seedlings not only on irrigated paddy fields but also on rain-

dependent and insufficiently irrigated paddy fields, and in cold regions and on alkaline lands as well.

The past year's experience has proved that the cold-bed seedling method is the most profitable, intensive farming method which will bring at least 1-2 tons more produce, or if things are done well, 2-3 tons more of produce, compared with the ordinary seedlings. Moreover, it has proved that this method is a favourable one for solving the question of labour power arising in the transplanting period, for the cold-bed seedlings are to be transplanted one month earlier than others.

The following table shows the growth in per hectare yields of paddy rice in our country:

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Per hectare yield (kg)	2,272	2,729	2,827	2,910
Percentage	100	120.1	124.4	128.1

Another important factor in the rapid increase of grain yields lies in the continual expansion of the areas sown to corn, one of the high-yield crops on dry fields, and the further enhancement of the land utility rate.

The areas sown to corn in 1957 were 759,000 hectares, which were equivalent to 43 per cent of the total areas of dry fields sown to grain crops. It means 125 per cent growth compared with 1956 and 3.2 times compared with 1954.

With considerable advancement in corn raising method, its per hectare yield grew from 1,243 kilograms in 1956 to 1,480 kilograms in 1957.

A surprising record has been registered in corn cultivation.

Samryong Agricultural Co-op in Sookchun County, South Pyongan Province, harvested an average of 3,020 kilograms of corn per hectare on 400 hectares of dry fields, of which 50 hectares produced 5,500 kilograms per hectare. The Samduk Agricultural Co-op in Sungchun County an average of 2,950 kilograms of corn per hectare in 244 hectares, of which 70 hectares yielded on an average 8,280 kilograms per hectare.

With the expansion of the areas sown to corn the inter-row or mixed cropping of potatoes, beans and red beans in corn fields and inter-row cropping of corn in wheat fields have resulted in considerable enhancement of land utility. It grew from 136 per cent in 1956 to 150 per cent in 1957.

In those districts where the land utility rate grew to over 200 per cent, the per hectare yield of dry fields reached an average of 7-8 tons in terms of grain. This fact proved that dry fields, if they are utilized properly, never fall behind paddy fields in grain yields, and at the same time, showed clearly that a great reserve could be explored for increasing grain output.

An enormous success achieved in the increase of production in the field of agriculture in 1957 was directly connected with the stubborn struggle for overcoming drought.

The entire peasants, in support of the appeal of the Party, rose up to dig more than 30,000 wells, to install over 2,000 pumps and to seek every possible reserve of water including subterranean water by way of making many ponds and building small-scale reservoirs and dams for ensuring transplanting and watering on dry fields under drought.

Such a victory won in the struggle against drought could be achieved only under the condition of co-operative economy. This gave occasion for demonstrating the immense superiority of co-operative economy.

Together with the grain output, production of industrial crops also has come to develop gradually. The total areas sown to industrial crops grew to 134 per cent compared with 1956, of which cotton 122 per cent, flax 2.1-fold and tobacco 106 per cent. No small number of agricultural co-ops started cultivating industrial crops intensively on the principle of the right crop on the right soil, and their farming methods have been much improved. Especially in cultivating cotton, the humus-pot transplanting method which was introduced for the first time in our country brought about remarkable results.

In South Pyongan Province the humus-pot transplanting method was applied to 19 per cent of the total areas sown to cotton, resulting in an average of 50-100 per cent increase compared with that of direct sowing. Especially in Junjin Agricultural Co-op in Kangsu County, Sangyang Agricultural Co-op in Soonan County and Booksong Agricultural Co-op in Anjoo County, the per hectare crop of cotton in the fields where the humus-pot method was applied was 1.5-2.5 tons on an average. Experience tells us that the humus-pot method is the best suited to the climate of our country to overcome

spring drought and low temperature and to prevent death of stalks and blight.

There is no doubt that if the areas sown to cotton are expanded and the humus-pot method is introduced all round, there will be a drastic change in cotton raising.

In cultivation of flax a considerable achievement was also scored. The areas sown to flax and its output increased twice compared with 1956.

Along with the fundamental solution of grain problem, our stock-farming has embarked upon the road of steady development. This branch suffered the most severe damage during the war time.

However, thanks to the correct policy of the Party and the strenuous efforts of the entire agricultural co-op members, as of September 10, 1957, the head of milch cow numbered 2,300; Korean cow 550,000, sheep and goats over 110,000; and hogs 1,570,000. These figures show an increase of more than 1,000 milch cow, 720,000 hogs, over 13,000 sheep and goats, thus all exceeding the pre-war levels to a marked extent.

Owing to such a rapid development of stock-farming, the output of meat in 1957 grew 1.7 times that in 1956. Jagang, North Hamkyung and Ryanggang Provinces witnessed the highest level of development in stock-farming. The following table shows the growth of live-stock per 100 hectares of lands and per 100 peasant households according to provinces:

Cities and Provinces	Per 100 peasant households				Per 100 hectares of arable land			
	Korean cows		hogs		Korean cows		hogs	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Pyongyang	39	38	123	253	40	32	102	214
South Pyongan	36	42	55	122	21	25	32	71
North Pyongan	43	49	87	168	28	31	56	108
Jagang	88	99	162	298	42	46	78	139
South Hwanghai	23	27	32	74	15	17	21	48
North Hwanghai	39	43	52	128	22	24	29	71
Kangwon	46	54	43	98	30	33	28	60
South Hamkyung	44	51	43	98	33	37	32	72
Ryanggang	69	81	129	200	37	43	69	107
Kaesong	88	107	177	276	31	37	63	96
North Hamkyung	35	36	58	93	33	33	55	84
Average	44	50	69	137	27	30	42	82

During the one year of 1957, the head of commonly-owned cattle of agricultural co-ops grew considerably; Korean cow 133 per cent; milch cow 2.3 times; and hogs 148 per cent. The sideline stock-farming of the agricultural co-op members also made considerable development, and the peasant households without cattle have been successfully eliminated.

Especially, the fodder bases, a prerequisite for the development of stock-farming, began to be further consolidated.

The agricultural co-ops came to have 139,000 hectares of meadows. They brought an increase of 370,000 tons of silage and 110,000 tons of hay compared with 1956. The rapid growth of agricultural co-ops in the production of silage and hay was a decisive factor in solving the question of fodder, in promoting the development of stock-farming and in reducing the cost of animal products.

A large number of good breeders were distributed among the agricultural co-ops; techniques of rearing cattles made a progress; steps were taken for improving veterinary work and preventing disease; building of standardized stalls was ensured. All these measures taken by the state promoted to a great extent the development of stock-farming.

Sericulture also exceeded the pre-war level considerably. The areas of mulberry fields grew from 10,400 hectares to more than 20,000 hectares during the period between 1949 and 1957. The output of indoor-silkworm cocoon was more than 4,100 tons and that of tussah-worm cocoon over 1,700 tons, which makes a total of more than 5,800 tons.

This is 140 per cent increase as against 1956 and 105 per cent as against 1949.

Common rearing of silk-worms by the agricultural co-ops has become predominant in cocoon production. The common silk-worm rearing rooms, newly built by agricultural co-ops, number more than 3,400 with a floor space of over 326,000 square metres. And as the result of the general improvement in the technique of rearing silk-worms the per unit production of cocoon has been systematically increased.

In spring and autumn cocoon crops in 1957, the average per sheet output came to 18.8 kilograms, which is equal to 109 per cent compared with 1956, and 106 per cent compared with the pre-war year 1949.

During the past period the tussah-worm raising which depends on natural fodder resources were widely employed in our sericulture. Especially, rearing tussah-worms on castor-bean plants, which provide wide prospects for its development, was experimentally introduced. And good results were attained.

Thus our sericulture has entered upon a new stage which promises an ever rapid development.

The war-devastated orchards also have been successfully restored. As a result, the total fruit output in 1957 was more than 110,000 tons and the per hectare crop is 10 tons and 742 kilograms, which were over 2.7 times the 1956 level respectively. In fact, this is the highest record in fruit crop in the years before and after the liberation.

A nation-wide movement for expanding the orchard areas to 100,000 hectares during the First Five-Year Plan has been launched, and about 40,000 hectares of fallow lands and hillsides have already been cleared. At the same time, hundreds of agricultural co-ops have already been consigned to grow the necessary fruit saplings. The seeds of wild fruits also have been secured.

As mentioned above, the year of 1957 was a turning point in cultivation of grain and industrial crops, stock-farming, sericulture and fruit growing, etc., showing an enormous sweeping upsurge in production.

The following table shows the growth in every branch of agriculture in our country:

	1954	1956	1957
	(percentage)		
Total output of agriculture	100	127	152
Grain	100	128	142
Industrial crops	100	108	130
Animal products	100	128	186
Cocoon	100	130	135
Fruit crops	100	139	384

(In terms of the fixed prices in 1948)

From now on agriculture in our country, in step with the rapid development of industry, will be on upgrade, thereby bringing about an ever rapid advance of the material standards of the entire people.

All the success achieved in agriculture clearly testifies to the correctness and vitality of our Party's economic policy. It is only too clear that we could not have scored today's brilliant success in our agriculture, if the war-devastated irrigation and river-dyke facilities had not been rapidly restored and expanded with an enormous sum of state funds along the line of the priority development of heavy industry, if the chemical fertilizer and farming implements factories had not been restored nor newly built and chemical fertilizers and abvanced farming machines and implements had not been supplied to the countryside, if the agricultural co-ops and peasants had not been provided with an enormous amount of funds for farming, necessary seeds and food, good breeders and various kinds of machines and materials for farming, if the government measures had not been taken for solving the question of labour power by allocating scores of thousands of ex-service men and junior and senior middle school graduates to the countryside, for stabilizing the people's life and for further stepping up their endeavour for increased production by means of reducing or exempting such burdens as the tax-in-kind or the loans granted by the Peasants' Bank.

To carry through the correct agricultural policy of the Party, the Party bodies and Government organs of all levels, agricultural co-ops and the entire peasants have displayed unparalleled devotion and creative initiative while overcoming every difficulty and obstacle.

Especially, in fervent support of decisions of the December Plenum (1956), they set a target for increased production in every branch of agriculture, which was far higher

than the state plan, and rose up and waged an unremitting struggle; they overcame the unprecedented drought and rendered great exploits in bringing a bumper crop.

From the experiences the entire people have come to know clearly that if the Party policy is correct and the popular masses wage a positive struggle for the realization of the policy, no difficulty is unsurmountable.

III

As seen above, enormous are the results we attained in 1957.

However, there are also no small shortcomings and defects in our work and there still remain a considerable number of problems awaiting solution.

We cannot say that all our agricultural co-operatives are attaining due results, and fully demonstrating the superiority of co-operative economy. And not all agricultural co-operatives are rationally developing collective economy in conformity with their natural and economic conditions. In particular, not a few agricultural co-operatives in the mountainous areas are still engrossed in cultivating grain on their lean land, failing to ensure a many-sided, combined development of animal husbandry, apiculture, sericulture and other side occupations and thus lag behind the level of the co-operatives in the plains.

In the realm of agricultural production, the production of cotton and other industrial crops has not yet been brought up to a definite level and, in some areas, animal husbandry also has not been satisfactorily developed.

In some of our agricultural co-opratives, inner-co-operative democracy is not brought to full play and such phenomena as irresponsibility in co-operative labour, equalitarianism in distribution and encroachment upon and damage to common property have not yet been removed.

The political and business level of managerial workers is still low, and old, conservative conceptions remaining among co-operative members are impeding the extensive introduction of advanced farming technique which constitutes a key to the development of production.

In the work of guidance of agricultural co-operatives, some leading officials of Party and Government organs fail to focus their attention and efforts on those co-operatives whose foundations are not yet solid and which have various defects and shortcomings. Moreover, they are still clinging to outmoded methods of guidance of the past, failing to reorganize the guidance work in conformity with the new, changed circumstances and conditions of the rural villages.

These phenomena, big or small, are impeding our forward movement to a considerable extent. We must continue to wage a staunch struggle against these for the all-round development of the entire agricultural co-operatives.

The Central Committee of the Party considers that the prime task facing the rural economy at the present moment is to consolidate the victory attained in the socialist transformation of the rural economy, to develop it continuously and to unfold a continuous, vigorous struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the countryside.

In view of this, Party and Government organs and working people's organizations of all levels as well as the entire agricultural co-operatives should:

Firstly, further enrich the living of the peasants and still further consolidate the economic foundation of the agricultural co-operatives by further extensively mobilizing and utilizing huge reserves for increasing production and continuously increasing the output of grain and other agricultural produce;

Secondly, further advance the victory of socialism in the countryside by strengthening the work of socialist ideological education among the broad masses of co-operative members and arming them with the idea of working class so that they may rally more closely around the Party and Government, defend the results already attained in socialist transformation and wage a vigorous struggle against all reactionary elements trying to restore capitalism.

The agricultural co-operative activists' meetings in various provinces set combatant increased production targets for 1958, firmly adhering to the basic line charted by the Third Congress of our Party, which laid main emphasis on grain production simultaneously with the rapid development of production of industrial crops, animal husbandry, sericulture and fruit farming.

According to general data available, the

increased production targets for various branches of the rural economy which the agricultural co-operatives have set for 1958 are as follows:

Category / Provinces	Grain (tons)		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	20,430	25,000	122.3
South Pyongan prov.	712,824	800,000	112.2
North Pyongan prov.	582,558	700,000	120.2
Jagang prov.	169,568	178,000	105.0
South Hwanghai prov.	614,348	800,000	130.2
North Hwanghai prov.	354,844	400,000	112.7
Kangwon prov.	211,203	250,000	118.4
South Hamkyung prov.	309,173	400,000	129.3
North Hamkyung prov.	179,519	220,000	122.5
Ryanggang prov.	44,319	55,000	124.1
Kaesong City	42,677	60,000	140.6
Total	3,241,463	3,888,000	119.9
State economy	59,406	69,996	117.8
Grand total	3,300,869	3,957,996	119.9

Category / Provinces	Potatoes (tons)		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	6,120	6,120	100
South Pyongan prov.	188,640	188,640	100
North Pyongan prov.	169,700	169,700	100
Jagang prov.	77,800	77,800	100
South Hwanghai prov.	213,250	213,250	100
North Hwanghai prov.	80,600	80,600	100
Kangwon prov.	135,320	231,600	171.1
South Hamkyung prov.	260,900	380,000	145.6
North Hamkyung prov.	210,049	330,000	162.2
Ryanggang prov.	186,233	265,000	142.3
Kaesong City	10,400	10,400	100
Total	1,539,012	1,953,110	126.9
State economy	43,000	50,000	116.3
Grand total	1,582,012	2,003,110	126.6

Category / Provinces	Cotton (tons)		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	30	30	100
South Pyongan prov.	11,479	14,779	128.7
North Pyongan prov.	2,900	4,000	137.9
Jagang prov.	160	160	100
South Hwanghai prov.	10,980	25,000	227.7
North Hwanghai prov.	4,366	10,000	229
Kangwon prov.	55	480	872.7
South Hamkyung prov.	—	—	—
North Hamkyung prov.	—	—	—
Ryanggang prov.	—	—	—
Kaesong City	30	45	150
Total	30,000	54,494	181.6
State economy	—	—	—
Grand total	30,000	54,494	181.6

Category / Provinces	Animal husbandry: Meat (tons)		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	511	562	110.0
South Pyongan prov.	12,960	15,000	115.8
North Pyongan prov.	17,679	25,743	145.6
Jagang prov.	7,643	7,800	102.1
South Hwanghai prov.	7,065	8,000	113.2
North Hwanghai prov.	6,769	9,000	132.9
Kangwon prov.	3,115	4,755	152.6
South Hamkyung prov.	7,961	11,000	138.2
North Hamkyung prov.	8,731	15,000	171.8
Ryanggang prov.	3,895	4,900	125.8
Kaesong City	539	604	112.1
Total	76,868	102,364	133.3
State economy	4,936	5,444	110.3
Grand total	81,804	107,808	131.7

Category / Provinces	Animal husbandry: Korean cows as of year end		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	2,300	2,389	103.9
South Pyongan prov.	103,000	105,000	101.9
North Pyongan prov.	102,000	104,600	102.5
Jagang prov.	67,000	70,000	104.5
South Hwanghai prov.	69,400	70,000	100.9
North Hwanghai prov.	58,000	60,000	103.4
Kangwon prov.	50,000	53,200	106.4
South Hamkyung prov.	81,000	83,000	102.5
North Hamkyung prov.	76,000	85,000	111.8

Ryanggang prov.	38,000	39,500	104
Kaesong City	6,200	6,300	100
Total	652,900	678,989	104
State economy	9,025	9,025	100
Grand total	661,925	688,014	104

Category / Provinces	Animal husbandry: Pigs as of year end		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	15,000	16,500	110
South Pyongan prov.	264,000	270,000	102.3
North Pyongan prov.	299,000	310,000	103.7
Jagang prov.	142,000	145,000	102.1
South Hwanghai prov.	170,000	300,000	176.5
North Hwanghai prov.	162,000	170,000	104.9
Kangwon prov.	102,000	105,000	102.9
South Hamkyung prov.	157,000	180,000	114.6
North Hamkyung prov.	144,000	160,000	111.1
Ryanggang prov.	61,000	68,000	111.5
Kaesong City	14,000	17,000	121.4
Total	1,530,000	1,741,500	113.8
State economy	35,672	35,672	100
Grand total	1,565,672	1,777,172	113.5

Category / Provinces	Cocoons (tons)		
	State plan	Increased production target	%
Pyongyang City	—	—	—
South Pyongan prov.	1,127	1,165	103.4
North Pyongan prov.	1,402	1,781	127
Jagang prov.	639	660	103.6
South Hwanghai prov.	602	975	163.6
North Hwanghai prov.	615	650	105.7
Kangwon prov.	689	771	112.0
South Hamkyung prov.	1,110	1,260	113.5
North Hamkyung prov.	338	466	137.9
Ryanggang prov.	478	503	105.2
Kaesong City	2	2	100
Total	7,002	8,233	117.6
State economy	—	—	—
Grand total	7,002	8,233	117.6

As can be seen in the table, the agricultural co-operatives of South Hwanghai Province resolved to produce 800,000 tons of grain, or 185,000 tons more than the state plan, and the agricultural co-operatives in South Pyongan Province to turn out 800,000 tons, or 87,000 tons more than the state plan.

In order to fulfil these increased production targets, the agricultural co-operatives have set it as their main task of struggle to enhance per hectare output of agricultural produce and to enhance per unit output in animal husbandry and sericulture in the following percentages:

Category / Provinces	Per hectare output of rice (kg)		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	4,260	5,537	129.9
South Pyongan prov.	3,400	3,893	114.5
North Pyongan prov.	3,300	4,000	121.2
Jagang prov.	2,800	3,000	107.1
South Hwanghai prov.	2,948	3,700	125.5
North Hwanghai prov.	3,050	3,506	114.9
Kangwon prov.	2,600	3,000	115.4
South Hamkyung prov.	2,978	3,837	128.8
North Hamkyung prov.	2,400	3,000	125.0
Ryanggang prov.	2,290	3,062	133.7
Kaesong City	3,164	4,293	135.7
National average	3,070	3,719	121.1

Category / Provinces	Per hectare output of maize (kg)		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	2,000	2,375	118.7
South Pyongan prov.	1,682	1,765	104.9
North Pyongan prov.	1,901	2,200	115.7
Jagang prov.	1,449	1,500	103.5
South Hwanghai prov.	1,586	2,000	126.1
North Hwanghai prov.	1,600	1,666	104.1
Kangwon prov.	1,300	1,500	115.4
South Hamkyung prov.	1,371	1,719	125.4
North Hamkyung prov.	1,186	1,500	126.5
Ryanggang prov.	1,498	1,808	120.7
Kaesong City	1,800	2,300	127.7
National average	1,570	1,782	113.5

Category / Provinces	Per hectare output of potatoes (kg)		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	12,750	12,750	100
South Pyongan prov.	9,056	9,056	100
North Pyongan prov.	8,703	8,703	100
Jagang prov.	7,099	7,099	100

South Hwanghai prov.	8,170	8,170	100
North Hwanghai prov.	8,224	8,224	100
Kangwon prov.	8,152	10,000	122.6
South Hamkyung prov.	8,003	9,255	115.6
North Hamkyung prov.	7,600	10,000	131.5
Ryanggang prov.	7,100	8,089	113.9
Kaesong City	10,400	12,643	121.6
National average	8,027	8,946	111.5

Category / Provinces	Per hectare output of cotton (kg)		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	600	600	100
South Pyongan prov.	605	1,000	165.2
North Pyongan prov.	580	800	137.9
Jagang prov.	400	600	150.0
South Hwanghai prov.	610	1,200	196.7
North Hwanghai prov.	590	833	141.2
Kangwon prov.	550	600	109.1
South Hamkyung prov.	—	—	—
North Hamkyung prov.	—	—	—
Ryanggang prov.	—	—	—
Kaesong City	600	1,000	166.6
National average	600	1,011	168.5

Category / Provinces	Number of calves from 100 Korean cows		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	60	60	100
South Pyongan prov.	60	65	108.3
North Pyongan prov.	62	75	120.9
Jagang prov.	62	70	112.9
South Hwanghai prov.	58	60	103.4
North Hwanghai prov.	58	73.7	127.1
Kangwon prov.	60	80	133.3
South Hamkyung prov.	62	70	112.9
North Hamkyung prov.	65	80	123.0
Ryanggang prov.	62	64	103.2
Kaesong City	58	60	103.4
National average	—	—	—

Category / Provinces	Number of piglets from a mother pig		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	10	12	120
South Pyongan prov.	10	12	120
North Pyongan prov.	10	12.5	125
Jagang prov.	10	12	120
South Hwanghai prov.	10	12	120
North Hwanghai prov.	10	13	130
Kangwon prov.	10	14	140
South Hamkyung prov.	10	12	120
North Hamkyung prov.	10	14	140
Ryanggang prov.	10	11.8	118
Kaesong City	10	10	100
National average	—	—	—

Category / Provinces	Output of cocoons per 10 g of domestic silkworms (kg)		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	—	—	—
South Pyongan prov.	20.1	21.6	107.4
North Pyongan prov.	18.5	20.0	108.1
Jagang prov.	17.5	17.7	101.1
South Hwanghai prov.	19	20.5	107.8
North Hwanghai prov.	19.2	20.0	104.1
Kangwon prov.	18.7	20.6	110.1
South Hamkyung prov.	19.5	20.4	104.6
North Hamkyung prov.	16.7	23.1	138.3
Ryanggang prov.	15	15.8	105.3
Kaesong City	20	20	100
National average	19.1	20.2	105.7

Category / Provinces	Output of cocoons per 1 kg of tussah worms (kg)		
	State plan	Target	%
Pyongyang City	—	—	—
South Pyongan prov.	153.1	160.8	105
North Pyongan prov.	161.2	227	140.8
Jagang prov.	151.9	152	100
South Hwanghai prov.	152.4	160	104.9
North Hwanghai prov.	150	160	106.6
Kangwon prov.	153.4	192	125.1
South Hamkyung prov.	153.6	192	125.0
North Hamkyung prov.	156.7	220	140
Ryanggang prov.	200	217	108.5
Kaesong City	—	—	—
National average	161.8	193	119.2

Large numbers of agricultural co-operatives set an unprecedentedly high production level and firmly resolved to launch a struggle for reaching them.

According to data collected so far in 18 counties of South Pyongan Province, there are 215 co-operatives which have resolved to raise the per-hectare yield of paddy rice to more than 5 tons (of which 26 co-ops decided to bring it up to more than 9 tons), and 225 co-operatives have decided to raise

the per-hectare yield of corn to over 3 tons, and 57 co-operatives have resolved to enhance the per-hectare harvest of cotton to more than 2 tons.

And the agricultural co-operatives in Anak County, South Hwanghai Province, have set themselves the goal of picking an average of 1.8 tons of cotton per hectare on an area of more than 3,000 hectares.

Endorsing the above-mentioned agricultural increased production targets which were unanimously decided at the provincial agricultural co-operative activists' meetings and appealing to the Party and Government organs at all levels and the entire agricultural co-operatives to continue a vigorous struggle for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of these targets by mobilizing all their potentialities and reserves for increased production, the Central Committee of the Party sets forth the following tasks:

The entire agricultural co-operatives should concentrate their decisive force on expanding the acreage of irrigated and protected land in order to increase, in the first place, the output of grain.

This year the Party is planning to bring more than additional 40,000 hectares of land under irrigation and 19,000 hectares under protection.

The entire agricultural co-operatives should actively push ahead with all the medium and small scale irrigation and river projects which they have decided to carry out on their own apart from such big-scale irrigation projects as the Kiyang and Uhjidon projects which are being conducted with state funds, and complete them before the rice transplanting season.

The Party and Government organs at all levels and the entire agricultural co-operatives should actively organize and launch a mass campaign, especially, for introducing an irrigation network for dry fields on an extensive scale.

Experiences clearly show that if we water the fields under wheat, maize and cotton, we will be able to harvest a higher and more secure harvest and, therefore, the irrigation of dry-fields will bring an epochal renovation in increasing the harvest of dry-field crops.

Each agricultural co-operative is demanded to wage an extensive-scale struggle for expanding the acreage of irrigated dry-fields by way of effectively using the existing irrigation systems and reservoirs while setting up animal-power and man-power pumping stations on a wide scale.

For the successful carrying out of the irrigation and river projects:

Heavy industry should produce and supply greater quantities of all kinds of equipment and materials, including structural iron, cement, water drawing machines, motors and pumps and the irrigation construction organs should all the more strengthen their technical assistance to agricultural co-operatives;

Agricultural co-operatives should continuously obtain new land everywhere within their reach and eliminate the tendency of misusing their farm land and, particularly in the coastal areas, they should widely organize the work of creating shelter belts for protecting crops from sea wind.

The Central Committee of the Party considers that the most pressing and important question at present in preparations for the farming in 1958 is the increased production of home-made manure.

The wide-scale expansion of the area under cold-bed seedlings, enhancement of the land utility rate and the extensive introduction of the humus-pot cultivating method and other advanced farming methods will require greater quantities of home-made manure, which is now generally in a very backward state in production.

The Party and Government organs at all levels and the entire agricultural co-operatives should further energetically organize and launch a mass movement for the mass production of high-quality manure. To do so, it is urgent to set in motion all facilities for preparing home-made manure and widely explore and utilize every resource for the purpose.

Thus they should apply more than 20 tons of good-quality manure per hectare to paddy, cotton and tobacco fields, more than 15 tons to maize, kaoliang and potato fields and over 10 tons to fields under other crops.

The chemical industry should further intensify the struggle for the increased production of chemical fertilizers of different varieties in order to increase the supply of chemical fertilizers — the key to the higher yields of crops.

The Third Congress of our Party rightly pointed out that the socialist transformation

of the countryside signifies not only a transformation of the form of its economy, but also a technical reformation.

The introduction of improved machines and techniques in agriculture is a key point in the satisfactory solution of the question of labour and draught animals in the rural areas and developing the agricultural production, by easing the toil of farm work and considerably enhancing labour productivity.

Each agricultural co-operative should obligatorily introduce various kinds of improved farm machines, starting from small ones within the means of co-op, prepare one animal-drawn weeding machine and one cart for each draught animal and see to it that the heavy carriage labour of co-op members, particularly of women, is decisively lessened, by making and using creatively various means of carriage.

The workers in the domain of machine industry should produce and supply in quantities handy and efficient farm machines and farm implements, particularly ox carts and animal-drawn weeding machines, suitable to the local peculiarities of rural areas, thus fully satisfying the requirements of the agricultural co-operatives for them.

The farm machine-hire stations should further expand the scope and range of mechanization and thus strengthen the material and technical assistance to agricultural co-operatives.

Advanced farming methods hold an important position in the technical reformation of the rural economy.

Today our rural villages are in possession of many farming methods for bringing about a bumper crop, including the methods of transplanting cold-bed seedlings and humus-pot seedlings, the superiority of which has already been proved, and the state has outlined regulations of various advanced technique.

Unlike the time of individual farming, under the condition of co-operativization, it has become possible to introduce advanced farming methods to any extent through joint labour and, particularly, the growth in the countryside of the ranks of young intellectuals comprising senior and junior middle school graduates and demobilized soldiers has created a favourable condition for introducing advanced farming methods on a wider scale.

The agricultural co-operatives should actively support and develop new buds and creative opinions on increased production and actively introduce advanced farming methods in all spheres of agricultural production, while waging a resolute struggle against the conservative tendencies to cling to the old and to oppose the new.

The Party and Government organs at all levels should widely organize popular lectures on farming technique, handing down of skill, experience-exchange meetings, inspection trips, etc. for the steady enhancement of the level of technique and skill of agricultural co-operative members, and should strengthen the on-the-spot guidance for agricultural co-operatives by mobilizing scientific and technical workers and give correct answer to technical question arising from reality.

The Party and Government organs at all levels and the entire agricultural co-operatives, drawing on last year's experiences, should work to set up new records this year in the harvest of watered-field rice by transplanting cold-bed seedlings on 50 to 70 per cent of paddy fields taking the country as a whole and without delay.

The organs concerned should correctly carry out the work of producing, transporting and supplying sheet glass, timber, oil, paper and other material which are largely required with the acreage under cold-bed seedlings rapidly expanding. And the provincial, city and county Party and Government organs should responsibly organize technical training and lectures on setting up cold-beds and raising dry-bed seedlings.

The agricultural co-operatives should make thorough-going preparations for putting the cold-bed seedling method into practice. In doing so, they should not rely entirely upon the supply of materials by the state, but actively explore them for themselves.

The entire agricultural co-operatives should wage a stauncher struggle for higher per-hectare yield; ploughing the land deeper and cultivating it carefully, distributing crops more rationally on the principle of right crop on right soil and at right time and more widely introducing the two-crop and mixed crop planting methods and remarkably enhancing the utility rate of land.

For increasing the utility rate of land and per-hectare yield, it is necessary, first of all, to

apply sufficient quantities of fertilizer and ensure the per-pyung number of seedlings provided for in the technical index. In this it is important to ensure sowing qualitatively and take thorough-going measures for making up for dead stalks.

The selection and raising of high-yielding seeds and varieties suitable to topographical and climatic conditions hold an important place in the system of advanced farming.

The rural economic organs and agronomical institutions should increase the production of the elite of seed of various crops by further improving and strengthening the work of the experimental seed raising stations, and the seed raising farms should take measures for improving the quality of seeds and decisively increasing the rate of raising seeds.

The entire agricultural co-operatives should select and sow high-yielding seeds suitable to the conditions of their respective localities and secure high-yielding seeds by themselves by obligatorily setting up their own farms and, particularly, should systematically raise the output of corn by widely organizing the production of the hybridized seeds of the first generation.

The agricultural co-operatives should strengthen precautionary observation and take effective, concrete measures for intensifying the struggle against noxious insects of crops and, especially, should use insecticide in time and more effectively.

The workers in the field of chemical industry and machine-building industry should satisfactorily ensure the production and supply of insecticides, reagents and equipment so the work of protecting plants can be further improved.

Party and Government organs, agricultural institutions of all levels as well as agricultural co-operatives should realize and direct greater attention to the fact that it is one of the most important tasks arising before the rural economy at the present juncture decisively to increase the production of industrial crops and oil-bearing crops.

The production of various raw materials for fibre and of oil-bearing crops, which are required for the development of light industry, is still on a low level in our country and this obliges the state to import every year an enormous amount of fibre and oil.

Therefore, it is required for meeting the demand of the textile industry to expand the area under cotton to more than 50,000 hectares in 1958 and considerably enhance the production of such fibre crops as flax, hemp and white hemp.

In North and South Hwanghai and North and South Pyongan Provinces, which are suitable for cotton growing, a thorough-going survey should be carried out and the area under cotton expanded by means of intensive cultivation.

In the cultivation of cotton, especially the humus-pot cotton planting method should be introduced on an overall scale for decisively increasing the cotton output.

For this, it is imperative to organize on an extensive scale technical lectures and training for fully acquainting agricultural co-operatives with methods of making humus-pots and growing healthy seedlings, to secure an adequate amount of manure, peat, cow dung and other highly-efficient home-made compost for humus pots and to carry out beforehand in a planned way the work of setting up cold beds.

At the same time, it is necessary to raise still more the cotton output by taking all-round measures for watering cotton fields, improving manuring and cultivation work and strengthening all the more the struggle against insect damages.

The acreage under hemp, flax, white hemp and so forth should be continuously expanded in Ryanggang Province and other mountainous areas, and all agricultural co-operatives should make full use of all available open area and reclaimed land for fruit with a view to cultivate on a large scale castor-beans, sunflowers and various other kinds of oil-bearing crops and rapidly increase their output.

The Party and Government organs at all levels and the agricultural co-operatives should continuously wage a staunch struggle for further rapidly developing animal husbandry. The basic direction of developing animal husbandry at agricultural co-operatives lies in satisfactorily meeting the requirements of the national economy for animal products by actively developing the joint stock-breeding and making it the mainstay of co-operative's animal husbandry, while correctly combining this with individual subsidiary stock-breeding in so far as it does

not harm the development of co-operative economy.

Along this orientation, agricultural co-operatives should take various measures for producing at cheaper prices more meat, milk, eggs, leather, furs, wools and other animal products.

Agricultural co-operatives should secure, first of all, quantities of fodder and especially produce more silage from wild potatoes, pumpkins, wild grass and maize stalks for feeding pigs and poultry as well as herbivorous animals. They should also further expand or newly create and more effectively utilize pastures in all possible areas.

Agricultural co-operatives in the mountainous areas should develop economy in a diversified way by making a fuller use of mountains. In particular, basing themselves on the basic direction of developing animal husbandry along with agricultural production, they should turn bountiful natural fodder to good account and extensively breed cows, sheep, rabbits and other herbivorous animals and pigs by converting lean land into fodder fields so as to produce 1-1.5 tons of meat per one hectare of fodder field.

Agricultural co-operatives should completely replace degenerate native animals with improved breeds and improve Korean cows into milch cows, selecting high-breed cows in advance and carrying out the hybridizing work in the proper way. They should also enhance the propagation rate of domestic animals and, among other things, eliminate the sterility of Korean cows by actively introducing advanced breeding methods.

With the rapid increase of various domestic animals, the veterinary and quarantine work is set as an important task.

Agricultural co-operatives should direct greater attention to this work, and agricultural institutions should extensively acquaint the peasants with the knowledge of veterinary science and prevention of animal diseases.

And it is imperative to take measures for rearing veterinarians by agricultural co-operatives, reinforce veterinary and quarantine organs and expand the production of necessary apparatus and medicines so as to prevent hog-pest, fowl diseases and other animal epidemics, and eliminate the death of domestic animals.

Party and Government organs at all levels and agricultural co-operatives should direct efforts to the development of sericulture.

Agricultural co-operatives should expand the acreage under mulberry by reclaiming more land suitable for the cultivation of mulberry and by growing saplings in quantities; gather 10 to 15 tons of mulberry leaves per hectare by tending with care and manuring mulberry fields; and strengthen fodder bases by stepping up the work of planting for the cultivation of tussah worms in proper areas.

All agricultural co-operatives should continuously increase the output of cocoons by expanding commonly-owned breeding installations, by introducing and developing advanced raising methods and by taking more effective measures for protecting silk worms.

They should raise on an extensive scale castor-bean silk worms which have a broad prospect for decisively increasing the output of coccons.

The cultivation of castor-bean silk worm is advantageous, because castor bean leaves and various other feed which are found in abundance in our rural villages can be made use of and because manifold cultivation is possible inasmuch as the duration of one cultivation is only around 18 days. Agricultural co-operatives should plant in quantities castor beans on hill-sides, along the road-side, around houses and on reclaimed land for fruit, use their seeds as raw material for oil and extensively raise silk worms with their leaves, thereby satisfying the state requirements and increasing their own profit.

The Party plans to expand the acreage under fruit to 100,000 hectares during the First Five-Year Plan period.

The Party and Government organs at all levels, state fruit farms and the entire agricultural co-operatives should push through as a mass movement the work of upturning land already surveyed and selected for fruit cultivation, and thoroughly prevent landslip and erosion by building tiers on slopes.

Keeping pace with the expansion of acreage under fruit, the fruit farms and agricultural co-operatives should take all-round measures for producing high-quality fruit saplings by setting up fruit sapling farms.

Not only for continuously increasing the output of fruit, but also for ensuring high-

yielding fruit tree saplings, it is necessary further to improve and strengthen the manuring and managing work at the existing farms. For this, agricultural co-operatives should increase still more the volume of home-made manure, extensively introduce advanced pruning methods, eliminate insect damages and introduce and turn to account fine experiences of overcoming the bearing of fruit in alternate years.

Parallel with the work of expanding the acreage under fruit, agricultural co-operatives in the mountainous areas should take good care of apricot, wild pear, creeper, wild grape, spindle-tree and various other wild fruit trees, carefully grow them and improve their variety so that wild fruits may serve better for the people's living.

The Party Central Committee considers that to improve and strengthen the work of purchase and commodity circulation in the countryside is of weighty importance in developing the rural economy and improving the peasants' living.

Our purchasing work was not actively carried out in such a way as to stimulate the zeal of agricultural co-operatives for production and in some cases even dampened the zeal of the peasants for production. And the consumers' co-operatives failed to organize the supply of industrial goods in conformity with the increasing purchasing power of the peasants.

Party and Government organs at all levels should further elevate the sense of responsibility and role of the workers in purchasing and trading organs so they may raise the profit of agricultural co-operatives and ensure more efficiently the supply of agricultural products for the working people in cities by actively purchasing various kinds of farm produce and side-job products from the standpoint of the state interests and, at the same time, they should decisively improve and strengthen the work of distributing and supplying industrial products to the rural villages.

Meanwhile, in response to the requirements of the state, agricultural co-operatives should take positive measures for turning out more agricultural produce and side-job products, lowering production costs and enhancing their quality.

In particular, agricultural co-operatives must see to it that they ensure buildings necessary for carrying on their work, and the co-operatives engaged in fruit-farming or fishing should build storages for keeping products well and actively develop the work of processing them.

Proceeding from the actual conditions in which rural villages of our country are taking strides, our Party called for further strengthening the work of peasants' banks and organizing on a strict voluntary principle the rural credit co-operatives, with a view to bringing the broad working peasant masses closer to credit transaction and jointly accomodating the funds needed in the living of the peasants.

Correctly acquainting themselves with the political and economic significance of rural credit co-operatives and abiding by the principle of voluntariness on the part of the peasants, the Party and Government organs at all levels should continuously reinforce the organizational work and consolidate and develop the already organized co-operatives, thereby completely eliminating the practice of exploitation which is occasionally found in the countryside and actively helping the peasants in improving their living.

At the same time, they should further rationally organize financial work for agricultural co-operatives by further strengthening and developing the peasants' banks and step up guidance and control of financial activities of agricultural co-operatives.

We are provided with every condition for successfully implementing all these tasks confronting the rural economy.

The material and technical foundation of agriculture of our country has already been consolidated to a considerable extent, and the assistance it is getting from industry is also steadily increasing.

Agricultural co-operativization has been basically completed, the work level of managerial and leading workers of agricultural co-operatives greatly enhanced and creativeness and patriotic enthusiasm of the rank-and-file co-operative members for increased production is surging up higher than ever. The question is how the Party and Government organs of various levels and managerial workers of agricultural co-operatives or-

ganize and mobilize co-operative members in the struggle for increased production.

Party and Government organs of various levels and managerial workers of agricultural co-operatives should demonstrate all the more the might of co-operative economy by actively developing the inexhaustible wisdom and encouraging creative labour struggle of cooperative members and effectively organizing and mobilizing them in their struggle for increased production.

Thus they should enhance the living standard of co-operative members as a whole to that of well-to-do peasants, while consolidating still further the economic foundation of co-operatives by increasing their production and profit and continuously augumenting joint reserve funds for the enlarged reproduction of co-operatives and for the successful carrying out of rural construction. We must see to it that the average share of each member household should be around 2 to 3 tons in grain and 20,000 to 30,000 won in cash in the plain areas and more than 2 tons in grain and 30,000 to 50,000 won in cash in the mountainous areas.

IV

All the above-mentioned, enormous tasks for the steady development of agriculture can be successfully fulfilled only when the work of socialist education among the peasants is reinforced, cultural revolution in the rural areas is pushed ahead and agricultural co-operatives are further consolidated organizationally and politically.

The Central Committee of the Party considers that the most important thing in this sphere at present is to completely liquidate remnants of feudal and capitalist ideas among the peasants and remould them with socialist ideology.

The remoulding of the ideology of the peasants lags far behind the transformation of the form of economy, since the agricultural co-operative movement in our country has only a short history, the peasants are not yet accustomed to the new, socialist life, and in the past socialist education among them was not carried on at a high level.

On the other hand, we still find so often such phenomena alien to our class as being insincere in common labour, not taking good care of common property, seeking personal interests in one or another wrong way and lacking in the spirit of unity and mutual assistance. We also find the conservative attitude of clinging to the old and of opposing the new. These remnants of old ideology exert a negative influence on the consolidation and development of agricultural co-operatives and, furthermore, leave an opening for the infiltration of the reactionary bourgeois ideology opposing our system. Today we are constructing socialism standing face to face with the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the international reactionary forces, who are occupying South Korea, and the Syngman Rhee traitors, their boot-lickers, are sending spies, subversive elements and saboteurs in an attempt to destroy the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of the country and are desperately striving to spread the corrupt bourgeois ideology.

For the purpose of restoring the capitalist exploiting system in North Korea, the enemy is making every possible attempt to turn to account the remnants of old ideas found among the peasants, relying on the class enemies and anti-socialist elements.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to frustrate all the reactionary attempt to destroy our socialist gains and further consolidate and develop our victories, by reinforcing the work of socialist education among the peasants.

If we remain complacent of the victory in the socialist transformation of agriculture and neglect the ideological and political work for securing the victory, we will not be able to strengthen agricultural co-operatives organizationally and economically and some backward co-operative members might possibly play into the hands of the enemy.

The rural Party organizations should see to it that the peasants wage a stauncher struggle for the consolidation and development of joint economy, resolutely defend the people's democratic system of our country with the firm conviction in the victory of socialism and become active supporters and defenders of our Party and people's government, by exposing before them the contradictions and real nature of capitalism, by getting them to have a deeper understanding of the superi-

ority of socialism and by arming them with the ideology of the working class.

It is important for socialist education among the peasants to bring home to them, in conformity with the basic spirit of the Declaration of the Conferences of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, the inevitability of the doom of capitalism, the feature of our epoch that socialism is winning a decisive victory on a world-wide scale and the correctness of the Party's policy, and wise guidance of our Party which is leading our revolution to victory.

At the same time, the rural Party organizations should fully ensure the consolidation and development of agricultural co-operatives, by educating the entire co-operative members to take a sound socialist attitude toward the common labour, common property and collective life, know how to link the common interests with individual interests and do away with all conservative manifestations.

For the further consolidation of the victory of socialism in the rural areas, it is also important actively to push ahead with cultural revolution.

The cultural revolution is an important component part of socialist revolution. From the first day of its founding, our Party directed keen attention to and took positive measures for cultural revolution in the rural villages, thus achieving no small success in this respect. But the cultural level of the peasants is yet generally low in the light of the demand of socialist construction.

The tempo of socialist construction based on modern science and technology is decisively dependent upon the cultural level of the people.

This is why the Party has set itself the goal of raising the general cultural level of the peasants from the level of elementary school education gradually to that of middle school education.

Only by enhancing the cultural level of the peasants in this way, we will be able to accelerate the remoulding of their ideology and successfully solve the urgent question of technical reformation of agriculture.

But the question of rapidly and generally enhancing the cultural level of the peasants cannot be solved easily in a short space of time.

Therefore, the Party organizations and Government organs should devote greater attention to this question and unremittingly push ahead with the work of enhancing the cultural and technical level of the peasants, by properly organizing and mobilizing schools at all levels in the rural areas, the centre of rural cultural revolution, as well as the workers of experimental farms, state farms and stock-farms and farm-machine hire stations and graduates from rural junior and senior middle schools, for operating on a wide scale adult schools, night middle schools, technical courses and cultural circles.

It is important in this connection to examine and improve the system and method of running adult short courses and compile and publish greater copies of good textbooks and educational materials.

It is required to produce films for giving the peasants practical help in enhancing their cultural and technical level and widely screen them, even in the out-of-the-way villages, and actively strengthen the work of converting the propaganda halls of the agricultural co-operatives into the centres of the cultural development in the rural villages.

It is an important task today to strengthen public health and hygienic work in the rural villages to promote the health of the working people so that they can construct socialism and fully enjoy the welfare of socialism.

The Party organizations should widely disseminate the scientific knowledge of public health and hygiene among the peasants and see to it that they clean the surroundings of houses and wells, particularly, hygienically reconstruct toilets, stalls, pigsties and ash and compost sheds and guide the cooperatives to erect gradually such public facilities as baths, barber shops and clinics.

At the same time the agricultural co-operatives should be guided to carry on wide-scale construction of modern houses, which has started in the rural areas, in a more perspective and planned way, while steadily consolidating the foundation of the joint economy of cooperatives.

In housing construction, the location and site should be correctly chosen in full consideration of the demand of agricultural production and of the conditions of public health

and hygiene and, at the same time, the construction should be conducted on the standardized designs which are most suited to the local climatic and topographical conditions, thus converting our rural villages into more beautiful and attractive cultural villages.

For consolidating and further developing the great victory won in the socialist transformation of agriculture it is a cardinal question, above all, to strengthen the work of the Party organizations.

Experiences show that at the cooperative where the Party organizations have been consolidated and have done work well, great economic achievements have been made, but on the contrary, the cooperatives, where the work of the Party organizations was unsatisfactory, have not been consolidated politically and organizationally and, accordingly, their economic achievements have been insignificant.

Unlike the days of the individual farming, under the conditions of cooperative economy, the Party organizations bear direct responsibility for the consolidation and development of the cooperatives and for a better living of the cooperative members.

As for the work in rural villages, the provincial, town (district) and county committees of the Party should regard it the most important task to strengthen the Party organizations in the agricultural cooperatives and actively guide them to correctly fulfil their basic tasks and perform their role.

The Party organizations in the agricultural cooperatives should intensify the struggle for tempering the Party spirit, attaching prime significance to socialist education among Party members, and see to it that they devotedly struggle for the unity and solidarity of the Party and the interests of revolution and sharpen their revolutionary vigilance against the anti-Party and reactionary elements and enemies.

At the same time they should bring home to the Party members the policy and line of our Party and see to it that they correctly perform their role as organizers and leaders by setting an example as vanguard in the struggle for the realization of the Party policy.

And the Party organizations should firmly rally the masses around our Party and continuously direct deep attention to the work of bringing up nuclear members for further strengthening the stronghold of our Party in the countryside. In this connection, it is particularly important to strengthen the work with the bereft families of patriotic martyrs and family members of servicemen, the major nuclei of our Party.

The Party organizations at all levels registered considerable results in this field by correctly following the line of the Party Central Committee on strengthening the work with them. However, they should exert greater efforts for further stabilizing and improving their living and for elevating their social standing, and guide and help them to devote themselves to all work in a stauncher spirit.

In particular, active social assistance must be rendered for the education of bereft children of patriotic martyrs, and appropriate educational measures be taken so that more public leaders may emerge from among the bereft families.

In the work of fortifying the rural stronghold, the Party organizations should pay greater attention to the work of the Democratic Youth League organizations, the assistant and reserves of our Party.

Today the youth are playing a role of shock brigade in the socialist construction of the rural villages and in such arduous work as irrigation and river-dyke projects and reclamation of land for fruit farming, and have become a nuclear force in the work of introducing new, advanced farming technique and developing the rural culture.

The Party organizations should give correct guidance to the Democratic Youth League organizations and extensively organize the work of giving public recognition of the brilliant merits made by the rural youth and awarding them material prizes with a view to encouraging them to work more devotedly for the socialist construction in the countryside and make distinguished labour exploits. There must also be a strengthening of the educational work among the youth for constantly elevating their scientific, technical and cultural level and arming them with the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In this way, the youth should be made socialist builders with a good command of modern scientific technique and more valorous fighters serving for the Party, the fatherland and the people.

At the same time, the Party organizations should duly pay keen attention to further strengthening the work of other organizations of working people in the countryside.

The Party organizations should realize profoundly that their basic task is to intensify the Party guidance and control of the management of agricultural cooperatives so that socialist principles and order may be established in the cooperatives and the results in their economic activities further expanded, and thus to consolidate the economic foundation of the cooperatives and enrich the living of all the cooperative members.

Proceeding from this, the Party organizations should strengthen democracy in the cooperatives in every way, firmly adhering to the principles stipulated in the Rules of cooperatives, heighten the zeal of cooperative members for production and ensure the correct implementation of the principle of socialist distribution according to the quality and quantity of labour and the establishment of a more strict system for taking good care of the common property.

Party organizations also must see to it that advanced farming technique and methods are boldly and obligatorily introduced in the farming struggle and must help the cooperatives organize many-sided production by most rationally utilizing manpower and funds of the cooperatives in conformity with their natural and economic conditions.

The Party organizations should pay keen attention to the planning of distribution, interchange and consumption in the agricultural cooperatives.

It is imperative to constantly increase the joint accumulation which is the most important material source for the consolidation and development of their members' living, to dispose of products and operate funds in full accord with the state interests and to cultivate and promote the healthy and modest spirit among the entire cooperative members by guiding them to use most effectively their income, without squandering it.

The Party organizations should persistently guide and help the managerial workers of cooperatives so that they may enhance their political and business level, firmly rely upon the rank-and-file members in carrying out their work and establish correct mass point of view serving the interests of the cooperative members.

Dogmatic and bureaucratic tendencies of managerial workers, whatever their style and extent, must not be allowed. The managerial workers, as faithful servants of cooperatives, should establish style in work of directly taking part in production, sharing sweets and bitters with rank-and-file members, sensitively responding to their demand and proposals and solving all questions in a democratic way.

The managerial workers should thoroughly recognize that inner-cooperative democracy is the most important prerequisite for the consolidation and development of cooperatives, abide by the principles on this score provided for in the Rules, firmly establish the system of control over the management and disposal of cooperatives' common property in particular, strengthen the cooperative members' mass supervision and control over it and strictly abide by the system of regularly reporting on the financial management before the cooperative members.

Bearing in mind the fact that the future destiny of cooperatives largely depends upon them, the managerial workers should enhance enthusiasm and the sense of responsibility in their work and fully live up to the expectation of the rank-and-file members and to the demand of the Party and the state.

The Ministry of Agriculture as well as Party organs and people's committees at provincial level should take measures for re-educating all the managerial cadres of cooperatives in a short period by reorganizing and reinforcing the existing establishments for training cooperative managerial cadres.

With a view to forming cadre ranks of agricultural cooperatives with the most reliable nuclei of rural villages, special attention should be directed to the work of selecting trainees.

For the successful carrying out of the above mentioned economic, political and ideological tasks confronting the domain of agriculture, it is imperative to improve and strengthen still further the guidance work in the villages of the Party and government organs at all levels.

The level of guidance work in agriculture was considerably elevated in the past period, but it has not yet fully got up to the new circumstances and conditions and falls short of the level required for the implementation of new tasks.

Therefore, the Party and government organs and the leading workers in the field of agriculture should correctly understand actuality of today's farm villages which have undergone socialist transformation, delve deeper into the inner life of cooperatives for fully tapping and mobilizing great reserves and potentialities in the rural economy and give more concrete and correct guidance to agricultural cooperatives by systematically mastering new farming technique and economic knowledge.

The urgent task ahead in the guidance of agriculture is to sum up and popularize extensively fine experiences of advanced cooperatives and rapidly heighten the level of backward cooperatives to that of advanced cooperatives by mustering all the guiding forces in various fields.

The Party organizations and government organs at all levels should strengthen the individual, concentrated guidance to the backward cooperatives so as to raise their level as a whole to that of the advanced cooperatives and the level of the cooperatives in the mountainous areas to that of those in the plain areas, thereby developing the entire agricultural cooperatives of our country onto a higher level.

Only by so doing, will the victories in the socialist transformation of agriculture become secure in all areas and the further upsurge of agricultural production be ensured.

At present, our revolutionary struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic is being waged in the favourable international and internal situations.

Socialism has already become a powerful world system, and the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and their might have been unprecedentedly strengthened. On the contrary, the forces of the countries of the imperialist camp headed by the U.S. imperialists have been further weakened and driven to the brink of ruin.

Internally, in the northern half of the Republic, the cause of socialist construction has been promoted at an exceptionally rapid tempo, the material and cultural living standards of the people sharply improved and the unity and solidarity of the people rallied around the Party and Government strengthened more than ever.

Contrary to this, in the southern half under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the national economy has gone completely bankrupt due to the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee traitors, the people's living is utterly impoverished owing to the cruel exploitation and oppression, and the patriotic forces of the people of the southern half who are striving for the peaceful unification of the fatherland against the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rheeites are growing day by day.

Such international and internal situations further fortify the confidence of our people in the victory of their revolution.

The Party Central Committee is convinced that the Party organizations, state organs, agricultural institutions and public organizations at all levels and their leading functionaries as well as the entire agricultural cooperative members still more firmly and closely ralling around the Party and Government, will victoriously fulfil without fail the 1958 targets in the struggle for increased production set in the field of agriculture and bring about a great advance in further consolidating and carrying forward the victories won in the socialist transformation of agriculture, without being self-conceited over the already attained results, by maintaining their strained footing, and by continuously organising and pushing forward a staunch creative labour endeavour in the immediate preparatory work for this year's farming.

January 14, 1958

REPORT
of Central Statistical Board of State Planning Commission, D. P. R. K. on Fulfilment of National Economic Development Plan for 1957

In accordance with the decision of the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the First Five-Year Plan has set it as basic tasks to further consolidate the socialist economic foundation in the northern half of the country and to basically solve the question of food, clothing and housing for the people.

In view of the fact that the First Five-Year Plan has to be carried out mainly with our own inner resources and reserves, tightness in material, foreign currency and financial balance was envisaged in the national economy plan for 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan.

Outlining the main tasks set forth in the 1957 National Economy Plan, the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party called upon the entire working people to wage a struggle for the maximum increased production and economization, and strengthened organizational and guidance work for their implementation.

Encouraged by the correct policy of the Party and Government, the entire working people of our country displayed unexampled creative energy and enthusiasm for carrying through this policy and registered great results in their struggle for overfulfilling the state plan.

The fulfilment of the 1957 National Economy Plan in different domains of the national economy was as follows:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

A new upsurge was brought about in the industrial production in 1957. The 1957 plan for gross industrial output value of the state and co-operative organs was fulfilled at 117 per cent and their plan including increased production commitments at 105 per cent.

Of this, the state industry carried out the state plan by 116 per cent and the cooperative industry by 125 per cent and the state industry fulfilled the plan including increased production commitments by 104 per cent and the cooperative industry by 110 per cent.

Thus the state and cooperative industrial enterprises turned out various kinds of means of production and mass consumption goods worth 15,400 million won more than the state plan or 5,200 million won more than the plan including the increased production commitments.

The state and cooperative gross industrial output value in 1957 rose to 144 per cent as compared with the previous year in terms of the price on April 1, 1957.

In 1957 the industrial branches which had not yet recovered from the heavy war wounds in the Three-Year Plan period topped the prewar production level.

The output of the electric industry grew to 116 per cent, fuel industry to 103 per cent and chemical industry to 160 per cent in comparison with 1949.

In the domain of fishery the fishing plan for 1957 was overfulfilled and the total output value went up by 29 per cent as against the prewar 1949, thanks to the steady development of the deep-sea and oceanic fishing and the vigorous activities in medium and small-scale fishing.

Follows the fulfilment of the 1957 gross industrial output value plan by different ministries and bureaus:

Ministries, bureaus, etc.	Percentage of fulfilment of 1957 state plan	Percentage of fulfilment of 1957 plan, including increased production commitments
Ministry of Metal Industry	119	106
of which:		
Administration of Ferrous Metal Mining	114	101
Administration of Nonferrous Metal Mining	109	102
Administration of Lead Mining	113	106
Administration of Ferrous Metal	131	111
Administration of Nonferrous Metal	108	102
Ministry of Coal Industry	112	103
Ministry of Machine-building Industry	109	102
of which:		
Administration of Machine Tools and Instruments	105	100
Administration of Farm Machines and Ordinary Machines	107	99.8
Administration of Shipbuilding Industry	111	105
Administration of Electric Industry	111	102
Ministry of Electric Industry	116	103
Ministry of Chemical Industry	117	106
of which:		
Administration of Chemical Industry	116	108
Administration of Cement Industry	119	103
Administration of Pharmaceutical Industry	112	102
Ministry of Construction and Building Material	106	98
of which:		
Administration of Building Material Industry	110	102
Bureau of Forestry	111	102
Ministry of Light Industry	120	105
of which:		
Administration of Cotton Textile Industry	112	109
Administration of Silk Textile Industry	123	104
Administration of Paper-Making Industry	122	93
Administration of Salt and Ginseng Industry	133	103
Administration of Foodstuff Industry	126	103
Administration of Daily Necessary Industry	119	108
Ministry of Fishing Industry	117	103
Ministry of Agriculture	103	96
Ministry of Transport	111	107
of which:		
Department of Automobile and Road	114	107
Ministry of Communications	128	123
Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade	117	110
Ministry of Local Economy	114	108
Ministry of Education and Culture	114	105
Ministry of Labour	118	111
Province-run industry as a whole	122	108
Handicraftsmen's cooperatives	125	111
Fishermen's cooperatives	125	103

The 1957 state plan and increased production commitments for the total industrial output value were overfulfilled in all provinces by the state enterprises and the cooperative organs.

Percentage of Fulfilment of 1957 Gross Industrial Output Value Plan, Including Increased Production Commitments, of State and Cooperative Industry

Cities and provinces	State and cooperative organs as a whole	of which	
		Province-run organs	Handicraftsmen's cooperatives
Pyongyang City	106	108	115
South Pyongan	105	114	109
North Pyongan	103	107	103

Jagang	103	110	103
South Hwanghai	107	118	114
North Hwanghai	108	102	100.4
Kangwon	106	107	102
South Hamkyung	106	109	117
North Hamkyung	104	107	110
Ryanggang	103	104	131
Kaesong City	113	103	118

Eightyfour per cent of the state enterprises which took part in the fulfilment of the 1957 industrial production plan overfulfilled their plans including increased production commitments.

Among those which overfulfilled their state assignments and increased production commitments were the Soopoong and Huhchun Hydro-power plants in the domain of power generating; the Aoji, Hakpo, Kokunwon, Kowon, Choyang and Sinchang Collieries in coal industry; the Moosan, Sungheung, Kumduk, Sungchun, Rakyun and Ongjin Mines in metal mining industry; the Hwanghai Iron Works, the Kimchaik Iron Works, the Sungjin Steel Works, the Kangsun Steel Works, the Chungjin Steel Works and the Nampo Smeltery in metal industry; the Daian Electric Appliances Factory, the Rakwon Machine Factory, the Kiyang Machine Factory, the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory, the Pyongyang Textile Machine Building Factory, the Chungjin Shipyard, the West-Pyongyang Railway Factory, the Wonsan Railway Factory and the Central Automobile Repair Plant in machine industry; the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the Bongoong Chemical Factory, the Sconchun Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory, the Seunghori Cement Factory, the Chunnairi Cement Factory, the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory, the Daisung Brickyard, the Kangnam Brickyard, the Mirim Construction Parts Factory and the Nampo Glass Factory in chemical and building material industry; the Yoopyung Forestry Office, the Sunggan Forestry Office, the Jangjin Forestry Office, the Yoopyung Saw Mill and the Wiyun Saw Mill in forestry and lumbering; the Pyongyang Textile Combinat, the Kaesong Textile Mill, the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill, the Nyungbyun Silk Mill, the Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill, the Kiljoo Pulp Mill, the Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory, the Pyongyang Corn-Starch Factory, the Kwangryang-Bay Saltern, the Pyongyang Rubber Factory, the Pyongyang Porcelain Factory and the Shinuijoo Enamelware Factory in light industry; the Sinpo, Suho, Toijo, Chaho, Haijoo Fishery Offices and the Sinpo Fish Cannery in fishing industry; the city-run Pyongyang Rubber Factory, the Sungchun Combined Factory, the Taichun Farm Implements Factory, the Kangge Woodenware Factory, the Sariwon Combined Factory, the Haijoo Combined Factory, the Wonsan Oil and Fat Chemical Factory, the Hamheung Combined Factory, the Hoiryung Foodstuff Factory, the Kapsan Combined Factory and the Kaesong Farm Implement Factory in the province-run industry and many other enterprises.

In 1957, spring sheet steel, structural steel alloy, gas pipes, rolling machines, stretching machines, SU 50-type lathes, pneumatic loading machines, box cars, 66,000 volt oil brakes, gas and dust disposing fans, 22 kinds of printed fabrics, 138 kinds of pure silk fabrics, 10 kinds of rayon cloth, various kinds of processed grain and canned fruit, marine products and meat were newly added to the production items.

Production plans for numbers of industrial products were overfulfilled in 1957.

The state plan and the plan including increased production commitments were overfulfilled in electricity, coal, zinc, metal content in ores, tungsten content in ores, iron ore, pig iron, granulated iron, steel, structural steel, electrolytic silver, electrolytic copper, electrolytic lead, electrolytic zinc, copper wire, generators, transformers, distributors, test drilling machines, chain conveyers, winches, crushed ore washing machines, rock drilling machines, farm machines and implements, tools, medical apparatuses, tower cranes, chemical fertilizers, hydrochloric acid, caustic soda, bleaching powder, carbide, electrode, coke, hexachlorine, cement, slacked lime, bricks, concrete parts, sheet glass, artificial slate, medicaments, timber, lumber, ceramics and porcelains for daily use, cotton fabrics, underwear, shoes, fish, canned meat and fruit, vegetable oil, soap, tobacco and many other products.

Upholding the call of the Party for maximum increased production, the workers in all branches of industry turned out in excess of the yearly state plan 900 million kwh of electricity, 574,000 tons of coal, 40,000 tons of pig iron, 67,000 tons of steel, 55,000 tons of structural steel, 43,000 tons of chemical

fertilizers, 145,000 tons of cement, 16,000 tons of carbide, 250,000 cubic metres of lumber, 190,000 square metres of sheet glass, 5,000 tons of paper, 5,790,000 metres of cotton fabrics, 1,720,000 metres of silk fabrics, 1,430,000 pairs of footwear, 92,000 tons of fish and 60,000 tons of salt.

In the state and cooperative industry the output of major industrial products grew in 1957 as follows:

Items	Output in 1957	Percentage of 1957 to 1956
electricity	6,900 million kwh	135
coal	5 million tons	128
zinc content in ore	75,000 tons	119
iron ore	1,057,000 tons	156
pig iron	270,000 tons	144
granulated iron	60,000 tons	137
steel	277,000 tons	146
structural steel	205,000 tons	154
electrolytic lead	17,000 tons	117
generators	295	280
electric motors	12,000	141
transformers	6,800	122
metal cutting machine tools	1,022	101
farm machines and implements	468 million won in value	134
engine boats	271	133
accessories of machines and equipment	1,926 million won in value	168
chemical fertilizers of which: ammonium sulphate	323,000 tons	166
	247,000 tons	178
caustic soda	9,300 tons	151
carbide	143,000 tons	145
cement	895,000 tons	150
bricks	736 million	106
sheet glass	2,568,000 sq. m.	131
timber	2,792,000 cubic m.	108
lumber	1,242,000 cubic m.	116
glass products for daily use	260 million won in value	184
ceramics and porcelains for daily use	543 million won in value	138
furniture	1,055 million won in value	135
cotton fabrics	85 million meters	115
silk fabrics	6,500,000 meters	192
hosiery	11 million pairs	107
shoes	18 million pairs	105
fish	564,000 tons	155
salt	310,000 tons	198
soya bean sauce	38 million litres	135
soya bean paste	62,000 tons	111
tobacco	6,700 tons	122

In 1957, the technical development entered a new stage.

The introduction of advanced technical processes, mechanization of labour-consuming work, small-scale mechanization of work, trial production of new machines, implements and other products, scientific research and important tests were successfully carried out in industrial enterprises and scientific institutions.

More than 14,000 advanced techniques and invention and innovation proposals were introduced, including the increased volume of blast and heat of furnaces and introduction of large-size magnesia blocks in building electric furnaces in metal industry; the pressure casting method, precision casting method and cementmould casting method in machine building industry, the high-speed tunnelling method and vault propping method in the coal and metal mining industries.

In 1957 high technical and economic indices were honoured and the utility rate of installations further enhanced.

The nominal capacity index at the power plants rose by 2.3 per cent over the previous year and the average speed of high-speed tunnelling method at collieries grew 3.2 times.

The blast furnace cubature coefficient at iron works was 0.95, an improvement of 30 per cent compared with the previous year. The average volume of steel per heat per square metre of open hearth bottom space increased by 11 per cent in a 100-ton furnace and the time of a heat was shortened by 17 per cent as against the previous year.

At steel works the time needed for one heating of steel was reduced by 17 per cent at a 20-ton electric converter and the volume of a teeming of steel swelled by 15 per cent.

In the iron works and steel works, the per-hour utility rate of rolling machines jumped

by 9.5 per cent in large-size rolling machines and 4 per cent in sheet iron rolling machines.

The capacity of ore crusher at mines rose by 2 to 4 per cent and the per-hour utility rate of winches by 9 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

The per-hour utility rate of machine tools at the machine building factories increased by 3.4 per cent over the previous year and the average output per square metre of foundries rose by 11 per cent in cast iron and 49 per cent in cast steel.

The average output per ammonium saturater in chemical factories increased by 5 per cent over the previous year and the average output per caustic soda electrolysing set by 17 per cent. The average output per carbide electric furnace increased by 16 per cent, that per nitrogen hearth 2 per cent and cement over 9 per cent. The average output per cubic metre space of a brick kiln of the brickyards rose by 11 per cent over the previous year and the output per glass rolling machine 12 per cent.

The per-hour utility rate of machine saws at saw mills went up by 8 per cent as against the previous year and the turnover of pulp ovens in the pulp mills 23 per cent. In textile mills, the average per-spindle output of spinning machines increased by 12 per cent over the previous year and the number of shuttlings of motor weaving machines per hour by 10 per cent.

In the domain of fishery, the sailing days of a vessel increased by 32 per cent and the fish output per fishing net by 9 per cent compared with the previous year.

In 1957 the increased production emulation was accompanied by a wide-scale struggle for economizing all kinds of raw materials, fuel and equipment.

As against the previous year the actual extraction from concentrated gold, lead and zinc ores at the mines rose by 1.2 per cent to 3.3 per cent and that from tungsten by 9.3 per cent.

In the chemical factories nitrogen content in nitrolime increased by 0.9 per cent, the actual extraction rate of cotton yarn in the cotton textile mills by 0.6 per cent and the actual extraction rate of raw silk in the silk textile mills by 1.8 per cent compared with the previous year.

Major ministries and bureaus, including the ministries of metal industry, coal industry, machine industry and electricity and light industry as well as the bureau of forestry economized in 1957 some 286 million kwh of electricity, 198,000 tons of coal, 5,800 tons of structural steel, 33,000 tons of coke and 94,000 cubic metres of lumber.

The expenses spent on raw material and equipment in industry was 6 per cent lower than the plan for 1957 and 9 per cent less than the average result of the previous year.

On the basis of the enhancement of labour productivity and the economization of raw materials, fuel and electricity consumption per unit-product, the production cost of industrial goods went down by 11 per cent below that of the previous year and 6 per cent below that provided for in 1957 plan.

Follows a table showing the reduction of per-unit production cost of major industrial products:

Items	Decrease rate in 1957 compared with 1956 (%)
electricity	28
coal	13
iron ore	11
pig iron	9
steel	7
sheet steel	5
crude copper	3
crude lead	6
electric motors	20
transformers	15
ammonium sulphate	18
nitrolime	14
caustic soda	24
cement	8
sheet glass	30
cotton fabrics	9
silk fabrics	9
rubber shoes	6
canvas shoes	9
salt	9
soya bean sauce	5
bean oil	7
soap	7

Thus, through cutting down production cost, the industrial workers rendered a benefit of more than 11,000 million won to the state in the production of industrial goods, including comparable and incomparable goods.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY

1957 witnessed an overall production upsurge in various spheres of the rural economy and an epochal success in basically completing the cooperativization of the rural economy, thanks to the correct agricultural policy of the Party and Government on concentrating efforts on continuously increasing grain output while developing animal husbandry, the cultivation of industrial crops and fruit-farming and on fulfilling the socialist transformation of the rural economy, and thanks to the patriotic enthusiasm of the entire peasants encouraged by this policy.

As of the farming season of 1957, 86 per cent of the total peasant households were embraced in 15,893 agricultural cooperatives, but at the end of the year 95.6 per cent of the entire peasant households were embraced in 16,032 agricultural cooperatives.

The material and technical foundation of the rural economy has been further consolidated thanks to the uninterrupted assistance of the state for the development of the rural economy, the superiority of the cooperative economy and the patriotic zeal of the cooperative members.

24,000 hectares of land was newly brought under irrigation through vast-scale governmental and non-governmental irrigation, river and dike projects.

In 1957 the acreage of paddies was expanded by 11,000 hectares compared with the previous year.

The total sown area plan for 1957 was fulfilled by 7 per cent, an increase of 140,000 hectares over the previous year.

The acreage sown to grain was over 90,000 hectares more than the previous year.

Agricultural production made a rapid growth as a result of the struggle for extensively introducing advanced farming technique on the basis of the principle of right crop for right soil at right time in the domain of rural economy.

Many advanced farming methods were introduced, such as raising rice seedlings in cold frames, dry beds and in dry and watered beds, treating maize and cotton seeds with chemical stuff, artificially pollinating maize and planting cotton seedlings with humus pots.

In the rice cultivation advanced farming methods were introduced on 57 per cent of the total paddy fields, of which cold-frame rice seedlings were planted in 10.7 per cent of the paddies, bringing about a technical renovation in the rice cultivation.

The land utility rate in the dry fields jumped to 150 per cent thanks to the extensive introduction of between-row crop, mixed crop and after-crop cultivation methods.

In 1957 the work done by machines was further expanded in the domain of rural economy. The farm machine hire stations helped agricultural co-operatives and individual peasants in tillage, reclamation, land leveling, seed sowing, intermediary tillage and weeding on 850,000 hectares of land and the volume of their work rose to 175 per cent compared with the previous year.

In 1957 the supply of chemical fertilizer amounted to 298,000 tons or 80,000 tons more than the previous year, and the volume of home-made compost rose to 113 per cent compared with the previous year.

In 1957, although there was a three-month long drought and some localities were hit by flood, frost and hail, the entire peasants successfully overcame them under the active support and assistance of the Party and Government, by devoting creative labour and enthusiasm to building many water-pumping stations, digging wells and small-scale reservoirs and carrying out river and embankment protection projects. Thus they harvested an unprecedented bumper crop. As a result, the per-unit harvest increased considerably in 1957.

Compared with the previous year, the per-hectare yield of grain grew to 107 per cent, that of water-field rice to 103 per cent, maize to 119 per cent. Particularly the per-hectare yield of water-field rice cultivated through the method of transplanting cold-frame seedlings was 1 ton to 2.5 tons over the above that through transplanting water-bed seedlings.

As against the previous year, the per-hectare yield of industrial crops increased to 106 per cent in cotton, 109 per cent in flax and 107 per cent in tobacco.

The per-hectare harvest of vegetables was 12 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The total grain output in 1957 amounted to 3,200,000 tons—a growth of 11.4 per cent or 330,000 tons compared with the previous year.

The output of potatoes was 1,200,000 tons and that of vegetables 1,250,000 tons—a growth of 27 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

The following table shows the growth of output of grain and potatoes in all provinces, inclusive of the state, co-operative and individual economy:

	Output in 1957 (1,000 tons)		Percentage of growth in 1957 against 1956	
	Grain	Potatoes	Grain	Potatoes
Pyongyang City	19	4.4	112	109
South Pyongan prov.	717	153	115	130
North Pyongan prov.	593	95	113	104
Jagang prov.	159	66	97	120
South Hwanghai prov.	616	63	117	115
North Hwanghai prov.	340	66	111	118
Kangwon prov.	208	117	124	127
South Hamkyung prov.	298	230	94	113
North Hamkyung prov.	162	195	120	161
Ryanggang prov.	45	199	84	141
Kaesong City	44	12	112	98

The growth in the grain harvest was accompanied by a considerable increase of the output of industrial crops.

Compared with the previous year, the acreage sown to industrial crops was expanded to 122 per cent in cotton, 2.1 times in flax, 148 per cent in hemp and 106 per cent in tobacco and the plan for the acreage sown to sunflowers, castor beans and other oil-bearing crops was also overfulfilled.

Compared with the previous year, the output of industrial crops swelled to 129 per cent in cotton, 2.3 times in flax, 150 per cent in hemp and 113 per cent in tobacco.

Signal results were also made in the fields of fruit-farming and sericulture.

The gross fruit harvest in 1957 was 111,000 tons—a growth of 2.7 times compared with the previous year.

Upholding the call of the Party for expanding the acreage under fruit to more than 100,000 hectares in the period of the First Five-Year Plan, the entire peasants have already upturned 40,000 hectares of land suitable for fruit cultivation, and the work of growing saplings for this are being successfully carried on.

In 1957 the acreage of mulberry fields was expanded by 6,500 hectares and 57 million mulberry saplings were planted.

The per-unit output of cocoons last year showed an increase of 9 per cent in domestic cocoons and 22 per cent in tussah worm cocoons and the total cocoon output was 40 per cent over the previous year.

1957 witnessed enormous achievements also in animal husbandry.

As of the end of 1957 the Korean cows totalled 566,000 and pigs 1,340,000—a growth of 17 per cent in Korean cows and 89 per cent in pigs.

The number of domestic animals in all provinces, inclusive of the state, co-operative and individual economy, grew as follows:

	Number of animals at end of 1957		Percentage of increase in 1957 against 1956	
	Korean cows (1,000)	Pigs (1,000)	Korean cows	Pigs
Pyongyang City	2.4	15	108	220
South Pyongan prov.	88	225	118	200
North Pyongan prov.	86	253	117	175
Jagang prov.	59	135	109	161
South Hwanghai prov.	58	142	129	230
North Hwanghai prov.	51	131	121	230
Kangwon prov.	46	79	117	210
South Hamkyung prov.	71	136	118	240
North Hamkyung prov.	66	144	114	152
Ryanggang prov.	34	68	115	145
Kaesong City	5.6	11	107	141

The output of animal products also grew considerably.

The output of animal products increased by 170 per cent in milk, 67 per cent in meat and 9 per cent in wool as against 1956.

Last year 230 million saplings were planted for afforestation on 53,000 hectares of land and the sapling growing plan was successfully carried out.

Thanks to the successes made in the socialist transformation of the rural economy and in production, the economic foundation of the agricultural co-operatives was all the more consolidated and new possibilities for a cultural rural construction were created in 1957.

In 1957 the agricultural co-operatives carried out production construction and construction of cultural and social welfare establishments. And their accumulated funds per member household grew to 185 per cent in grain and 151 per cent in cash compared with the previous year.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The 1957 railway freight turnover plan was carried out by 119 per cent and the railway freight haulage plan by 117 per cent.

The plan including the additional target for railway freight turnover was fulfilled by 114 per cent and that for railway freight haulage by 111 per cent.

The target for the transport of such major goods as coal, mineral ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, lumber, building material, chemical fertilizer and grain was overfulfilled.

The railway passenger transport plan for 1957 was fulfilled at 116 per cent.

In the domain of railway transport, the utilization rate of rolling stock was further enhanced.

In 1957 the turnround of freight cars was 4.4 days, that is, 0.6 day less than the state plan and 0.7 day less than the previous year. And the work efficiency of freight car rose by 13 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The plan for the average running distance of locomotives per 24 hours was fulfilled at 103 per cent and the average traction tonnage of freight cars surpassed by 39 tons the state plan.

Compared with the previous year, the average running distance of locomotives per 24 hours increased by 4 per cent and the average traction tonnage of freight cars by 5 per cent.

The technical and operational speed of trains was increased by 9 per cent respectively compared with the previous year.

In 1957 the railway workers economized 54,000 tons of coal and reduced the transport cost by 11 per cent compared with the state plan.

In 1957 the automobile freight turnover plan was fulfilled at 121 per cent and the motor lorry haulage plan at 129 per cent. And the additional plan for the automobile freight turnover was carried out at 115 per cent and that for motor lorry haulage at 121 per cent.

The long-distance and city bus services were further expanded, and the passenger transport in cities and mountainous areas was further improved. Compared with the previous year, the number of buses increased 2.3 times, the bus courses were extended by 29 per cent and the number of passengers handled by buses grew by 46 per cent.

As against 1956, the operational rate of lorries rose by 3 per cent, and the transport cost was 14 per cent lower than the state plan.

The river and maritime shipping plan for 1957 was carried out by 125 per cent.

In 1957 the communication work made continuous development and its service for the population further improved.

As against the previous year, the total length of long distance telegraph and telephone circuits was extended by 6 per cent, the number of telephone subscribers in cities increased by 18 per cent and the capacity of city telephone offices by 20 per cent.

Compared with the previous year, ordinary mail service grew to 112 per cent, parcel post 144 per cent, post remittance 136 per cent, delivery of periodicals 106 per cent and long distance telephone service 105 per cent, and the state plan in this sphere was overfulfilled.

As compared with 1956, the number of through-wire broadcasting sets increased to 105 per cent and their power to 109 per cent and the number of loudspeakers increased by 20,000.

4. GROWTH OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Capital construction was conducted on a large scale also in 1957.

The total state capital construction investment made in various branches of the national economy reached 27,100 million won in 1957—a 9 per cent increase over the previous year.

22,900 million won of fixed funds were invested in the enterprises which had already gone into operation. This is a growth of 23 per cent compared with the previous year.

Besides this, the agricultural co-operatives conducted enormous capital construction with their own funds.

In 1957 the plan for the total investment in the capital construction was fulfilled at 95 per cent, and the plan for construction and prefabrication work was carried out at 98 per cent.

Ministries and bureaus carried out their yearly plan for the total investment in capital construction at the following percentages:

	Percentage of fulfilment of plan
Ministry of Metal Industry	95
Ministry of Coal Industry	97
Ministry of Machine Industry	90
Ministry of Electric Industry	91
Ministry of Chemical Industry	86
Ministry of Construction and Building Material Industry	96
Bureau of Forestry	104
Ministry of Light Industry	99
Ministry of Fishing Industry	95
Ministry of Transport	88
Bureau of Automobile and Road	100
Ministry of Agriculture	101
Ministry of Communications	97

Last year, 73 per cent of the state capital construction investment was made in the construction of production establishments.

Many enterprises, work-shops and aggregates were newly built, restored or expanded in 1957.

Eleven generators of the Soopoong, Changjin, Huchun, Boojun, Booryung and Keumgangsan hydro-power plants under the Ministry of Electric Industry; ore dressing centres of the Kapsan, Dukheung, Rakyun and Sankok mines, one open hearth furnace of the Hwanghai Iron Works, one electric furnace of the steel shop of the Sungjin Steel Works, the steel tube shop of the Kangsun Steel Works, one converter of the Chungjin Steel Works and the electrolytic zinc shop of Nampo Smeltery under the Ministry of Metal Industry; the locomotive and passenger car shops of the Wonsan Railway Factory, and locomotive and freight car shops of the West Pyongyang Railway Factory under the Ministry of Transport; aggregate of the ammonium sulphate fertilizer shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory and an aggregate of the caustic soda shop of the Bongoong Chemical Factory under the Ministry of Chemical Industry; the Pyongyang Concrete Block Factory under the Ministry of Construction and Building Material Industry; the West Pyongyang Furniture Factory under the Bureau of Forestry; rayon and staple fibre shops of the Chungjin Spinning Mill, the dyeing mill of the Pyongyang Textile Combinat and the salt field of the Yunbaik Saltern under the Ministry of Light Industry; the Sinpo Fish Cannery under the Ministry of Fishing Industry—these industrial enterprises and production installations were put into operation.

This created the additional capacity of producing 224,000 kilovolt amperes of electricity, 16,500 tons of steel, 12,000 tons of granulated iron and 8,000 tons of electrolytic zinc, dressing 150,000 tons of gold, silver and copper ores and 148,000 tons of lead and zinc ores, and producing 7,000 tons of caustic soda, 7,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 2,500 tons of staple fibre, 1,000 tons of rayon yarn and 45,000 cubic metres of concrete blocks.

Besides, in 1957 large-scale construction projects on the dam of the Dokro Hydropower Plant, the furnace and coke oven shops of the Hwanghai Iron Works, the nitro ammonium shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the foundry shop of the Koosung Machine Tool Plant, the trolley pits of the Kumduk and Aoji Mines and the Kiljoo Veneer Factory and other industrial construction projects, the Kiyang and Uhjidon irrigation projects and other agricultural construction, and the traffic construction including the Chunsung-Kowon electric railway and 138 bridge projects were undertaken with success.

In 1957, capital construction was conducted on an extensive scale also in the fields of education, culture, public health and social welfare.

4,060 million won of investment was made in the housing construction for workers and office employees and 2,950 million won in the construction of educational, cultural and public health establishments.

However, the struggle for going over to pre-fabrication construction, reducing construction cost and shortening the time needed for putting construction objects into operation was unsatisfactorily waged in the domain of capital construction.

5. GROWTH OF RANKS OF WORKERS AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES AND OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The average number of employees on payroll in all branches of the national economy in 1957 was 844,000, an increase of 36,000 compared with the year before.

There was a growth of 24,000 in the average number of employees on payroll in the

domain of material production and 29,000 in the field of industry.

As of the end of 1957 the number of women employees in all domains of the national economy swelled to 105 per cent as against the previous year. Thanks to the successive measures taken for reducing the number of workers of administrative organs and transferring them to production field, the proportion of the number of workers and technicians out of the total number of employees in the field of material production was 1.2 per cent greater at the end of 1957 than in the previous year.

In 1957 30,000 skilled workers and managerial cadres who graduated from technical training courses or managerial cadres training organs were allocated to various branches of the national economy.

Besides, workers improved their technical grades compared with the previous year through technical courses organized at production organs and technical training at work places.

The number of those working under contract system comprised 60 per cent of the total workers in the realm of industry as of the end of 1957 and the work norm in contract system was overfulfilled by 25 per cent on an average.

The labour productivity plan for 1957 was overfulfilled by 17 per cent in the domain of industry, a growth of 24 per cent as against the year before.

The labour productivity plan for industry was overfulfilled at the Ministry of Metal Industry by 17 per cent, Ministry of Coal Industry by 11 per cent, Ministry of Machine Industry by 9 per cent, Ministry of Electric Industry by 20 per cent, Ministry of Chemical Industry by 17 per cent, Bureau of Forestry by 11 per cent, Ministry of Fishing Industry by 20 per cent and the Ministry of Light Industry by 19 per cent.

The labour productivity in capital construction for 1957 was 11 per cent higher than the previous year.

6. EXPANSION OF HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE

The commodity circulation was substantially expanded in keeping with the rapid growth of the industrial and agricultural production and the increase of the income of the people.

In 1957 the number of state and co-operative trade organs increased by 2,769 as against 1956, of which local trade organs increased by 706 and consumers' co-operative trade organs by 1,864.

The retail commodity circulation plan of the state and co-operative trade organs for 1957 was fulfilled at 110 per cent, of which the plan of the state trade was carried out at 111 per cent and the co-operative trade at 108 per cent.

The 1957 local and consumers' co-operative trade plan for retail commodity circulation was fulfilled in each provinces as follows:

	Percentage of fulfilment of plan by local and consumers' co-op trade	Local trade alone	Consumers' co-op trade alone
Pyongyang city	105	105	118
South Pyongan prov.	104	108	103
North Pyongan prov.	108	114	105
Jagang prov.	106	103	109
South Hwanghai prov.	105	115	103
North Hwanghai prov.	109	117	106
Kangwon prov.	112	117	110
South Hamkyung prov.	111	112	111
North Hamkyung prov.	118	113	122
Ryanggang prov.	115	115	116
Kaesong city	118	122	115

In 1957 the state and co-operative retail commodity circulation value increased to 157 per cent at comparable prices as against the previous year, of which that of the state trade rose to 138 per cent and the co-operative trade to 179 per cent.

Compared with the previous year, the commodity circulation value of the retail trade organs was augmented to 159 per cent, of which that of foodstuff increased to 152 per cent and other commodities to 164 per cent.

The turnover of the public catering establishments rose to 135 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The following figures show the growth of sale of different items of mass consumption goods at the state and co-operative retail trade organs:

	Percentage of increase in 1957 against 1956
Cotton fabrics	145
Silk fabrics	167
Woollen fabrics	230
Ready-made clothes	210
Underwear	250
Hosiery	168
Footwear	f52
Soap	193
Furniture and articles for cultural use	350
Hardware	158
Porcelain and ceramics	152
Stationery	146
Tobacco	140
Coal for domestic use	159
Grain	116
Edible oil	500
Meat	490
Marine products	133
Salt	112
Soya bean sauce	135
Bean paste	122
Spices	190
Vegetables	168
Fruit	220
Confectionery	290

In 1957, with the expansion of the state and co-operative trade, state and private market prices went down by 5.5 per cent as compared with the previous year.

In 1957, the non-governmental purchase plan was fulfilled at 137 per cent.

The state purchase plan for grain, leaf tobacco and other agricultural produce was also overfulfilled.

However, in the spheres of commodity circulation and purchase, the work of purchasing agricultural produce and animal products was not carried out in a flexible way in compliance with the increased purchasing power of the people and the development of the rural economy, and the work of supplying commodities was poorly organized.

In 1957 the economic ties with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of the socialist camp were further strengthened, and the economic interchange with capitalist areas also expanded.

In 1957 the total value of foreign trade increased to 154 per cent compared with 1956.

7. ENHANCEMENT OF MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE

Thanks to the brilliant results attained in industrial and agricultural production, in 1957 the national income increased and the state finance was further consolidated.

In 1957 the national income was augmented to 137 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The income of the working people also increased and the accumulation for the socialist enlarged reproduction was further augmented.

In 1957, the workers and office employees were furnished by the state with 1,540,000 square metres of dwelling houses, 45 per cent more than in the previous year, and the agricultural co-operatives built 30,000 houses with their own funds.

In 1957 the monetary wage of the workers and office employees rose to 143 per cent and their real wage also increased.

On the basis of the results registered in the national economy, the Party and Government decided again to increase the basic monetary wage of the workers, technicians and office employees by an average of 10 per cent from January 1, 1958.

In 1957 the social and cultural expenditure for social insurance, social maintenance, free rest in rest homes and sanatoria, education, cultural service and medical treatment for the workers and office employees amounted to 17.6 billion won, that is, a 45 per cent increase as compared with 1956.

In 1957, 165,000 working people and students, 30 per cent more than in the previous year, enjoyed their holidays in sanatoria and rest homes.

With the rapid development of agricultural production, the income of the peasants markedly rose and their material and cultural living standard was further improved.

Thanks to the enforcement of the system of fixed tax in kind and the reduction of the rate of the agricultural tax in kind, 200,000 more tons of grain went into the income of the peasants in 1957.

In 1957 as against 1956, the dividends of each agricultural co-operative member household increased to 108 per cent in grain, to 122 per cent in potatoes and to 144 per cent in cash.

Remarkable results were registered also in the fields of education, culture and public health.

As of the beginning of the 1957-58 school year, there were 2,200,000 students studying at various educational establishments.

63,000 of them were students of middle and higher technical schools and 29,000 at higher educational institutions.

As compared with the previous year, the number of graduates from higher educational institutions rose to 138 per cent and graduates from middle and special schools to 230 per cent.

The preparations for the enforcement of the 7-year schooling system were successfully pushed through. 92 per cent of the children graduated from primary schools were admitted to various schools at higher level.

In 1957, 626 theatres and cinemas were in the service of the people in their cultural enlightenment. And the aggregate number of spectators of art performances and films increased 30 million as compared with the previous year.

121 films of various kinds were turned out. This was a 19 per cent increase compared with the previous year.

73,000 music, drama and other cultural and art circles were operating in cities and rural villages in 1957.

In 1957, 185 libraries were functioning, and the number of their books increased by 1,400,000 copies compared with 1956.

11 million and 470 thousand copies more of newspapers and 2,180,000 copies more of textbooks were published than in the previous year.

In 1957, the number of therapeutic organs for inpatients increased by 14 and the number of beds by 1,937 as compared with 1956.

The number of therapeutic organs for outpatients increased by 464, of which those for rural inhabitants increased by 274.

The number of doctors increased by 10 per cent compared with the previous year.

Mother and infant protection organs increased by 54 as compared with the previous year, and the number of beds by 3,500.

The 1957 Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was successfully carried out in all branches of the national economy.

The results attained in the fulfilment of the 1957 National Economy Plan once again proved that the economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. correctly reflects the objective requirements of the economic development of our country and has great vitality and mobilizing power, because it champions the vital interests of the entire people.

The brilliant results attained in the fulfilment of the 1957 plan powerfully demonstrate the superiority of the people's democratic system established in the northern part of the Republic and the political unity of the entire Korean people who are firmly rallied around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K.

They also show that the basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan based on the decision of the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party are being successfully carried out, and that the socialist material foundation of the northern part of the Republic, the revolutionary democratic base for the peaceful unification of the country, is being further consolidated.

Summing up the great results attained and the valuable experiences gained in the fulfilment of the decisions of the December 1956 Plenum of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party, today the entire working people of our country are vigorously marching ahead with confidence and pride toward the carrying out of the 1958 National Economy Plan.

January 18, 1958